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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....JULY 21, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

It looks as if the day of reckoning for the protectionists had at last come, when from the very citadel of protection, the home of Pig Iron KELLY, no less than of the now famous CARNEGIE, such news can be given out as in this telegram recently sent from the Iron district of Pennsylvania: "It is as difficult to find a man here who says he will vote for HARRISON in November as one who will avow himself a 'black sheep.' The membership of the Republican Democratic Club is increasing every day. Burgess JOHN McLUCKY, for years a prominent Republican, said to-night: 'There are fifty men in Homestead who are capable of presenting their arguments intelligently, and who will be willing for their expenses only to go among the 100,000 iron and steel workers in this part of the country and tell plainly what the McKinley tariff bill has done for us.'"

To those who watched the progress of the construction of the McKinley bill, it was always a puzzle to understand why Mr. CARNEGIE and his agents who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the Reed Congress should have insisted upon an increase in the duty on every article manufactured by him except steel billets, upon which latter he actually asked that the duty be reduced. All his demands were complied with—the decrease of duty on steel billets, and the increase of duty on everything else. The look-out at Homestead, with its appalling consequences, has unraveled the puzzle. It now appears that the price of steel billets is the basis of the scale by which Iron and Steel workers are paid! And, as the reduced duty on them greatly enlarged foreign competition, the price went down and down and down! No wonder the poor workmen were infuriated when they came to realize the kind of philanthropy the philanthropic Mr. CARNEGIE dealt in, backed as he was by the enactment of his philanthropic desires into law by the philanthropic Republican party whose philanthropy he buys and pays for in campaign contributions. Happily, the Democratic House will investigate the whole disgusting business.

THE reports of the consuls of foreign nations accredited to this country afford the means of seeing ourselves as others see us. We refer, of course, to the reports of those principal officers who, in international parlance, are known as *Consules Missi* ("consuls sent," *i. e.* consuls sent out from their own to a foreign country.) For, example, British Consul SADLER, stationed at Chicago, thus describes the effect of the McKinley tariff upon the laboring classes in his district: "Clothing and house rent cost more than they did, and somehow men's requirements seem greater and life less simple. It is doubtful whether a man and his wife with two children can live in this city outside the limit of absolute poverty on less than $8.00 to $9.00 a week. Domestic servants, however, seem to be still doing well; but, as Americans do not as a rule go into service, nearly all domestics are of foreign origin. With regard to almost every other branch of the working classes, except coachmen and cooks, it may be said that the earnings of labor at Chicago allow of but very small possible savings, that there are in this city in all industries as many working men who can scarcely make both ends meet as there are who are able to save, and that the possible savings of unskilled labor are actually nil."

And the British Consul at New Orleans comments as follows upon some burning questions in our Southern States: "Notwithstanding the large amount of farm products exported from the United States, the farmer is not in a prosperous condition throughout the country; and in the Southern States his is a decidedly bad case. With no capital, generally speaking, to fall back on, he is embarrassed by mortgages, and is seldom out of debt to his factor or merchant. There are very few all-round farmers in the district of which New Orleans is the centre. They are all cotton men, or all sugar men, or all rice men, who rely on their own crop, and buy salted meat for their family and laborers, and hay and oats for their stock. A farmer who makes his land yield all the necessaries it can supply is yet to be found. The cost of transport for which the railways are blamed is one cause given for this depression, and the injurious effect of the system of selling products for future delivery is another. Yet the railroads do not flourish at their present rates; the farmer cannot be injured by "futures," as he cannot hold his produce and wait for a good market, because he has to gather and ship it in haste to meet the claims of his factor."

We rejoice to believe that this picture is getting to be less and less true, every day, of North Carolina.

Our excellent contemporary, the Wilmington *Star*, replying to the silly suggestion of the *Progressive Farmer* that the Force bill is not an issue because it is unconstitutional and, being unconstitutional, could not be enforced unless the Constitution were changed, admirably says:

Was the Constitution changed when the Republican party made war on ten sovereign States to compel them to remain in a Union from which they desired to withdraw?

Was the Constitution changed when the system of reconstruction was adopted after the war to Republicanize the South?

Was the Constitution changed when Southern States were refused representation in Congress by the same party which declared that they had never been out of the Union, because they had no right to go out?

Was the Constitution changed when the Southern slaves were emancipated, including the slaves in the States which had not seceded as well as those which had, and the slaves of the "loyal" man as well as of the "disloyal"?

Was the Constitution changed when these emancipated slaves were enfranchised and ballots put into their hands to give the Republican party a following in the South?

Was the Constitution changed when under military supervision these same enfranchised slaves voted on the Constitutional amendment that made them voters?

Was the Constitution changed when thousands of the masters of these enfranchised slaves were disfranchised and couldn't put a ballot into the box that they did?

Was the Constitution changed when the taxes at Washington during the war printed stacks of paper, called it money, declared it a legal tender and compelled people to take it whether they liked it or not?

Was the Constitution changed when these same powers at Washington established the national bank system and to give them the monopoly of the money issuing and money lending business destroyed the State banks by taxing their issues out of existence?

Was the Constitution changed when the Republican Congress adopted a tariff policy with protection as the leading feature and revenue subordinate?

Was the Constitution changed when a Republican Congress demonetized silver and thereby made it a mere exchangable commodity like lead, or copper, or iron, or wheat, or corn, or oats?

We might extend these inquiries indefinitely, for if the Republican party has been conspicuous for anything in its existence of thirty-odd years, it has been for its supreme contempt for the Constitution of the United States, and certain parts of the decalogue.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

It has been learned from the members of the committee that the aspirants for the nomination in the Raleigh district are B. H. Bunn, Chas. M. Cooke, A. D. Jones and G. S. Bradshaw. ——Gladstone has been elected in Midlothian by 700 majority. At the last election he had no opposition. ——The destruction of crops in Mississippi by the recent floods is fearful. Thousands of acres of corn and cotton have been completely destroyed and the people are in a starving condition. —— The miners at Wadner, Idaho, are in complete possession of all the mills and have filled them with dynamite and can blow them up in a minute. They have also sent dynamite down the railroad on which the Federal troops are expected. They have also sent out a body of men to intercept the cavalry. They will resist both the State and Federal troops. —— Gen. Schofield has ordered ten more companies of infantry and a troop of cavalry to the Couer d'Alene mining district in Idaho. ——The attempt made at Cincinnati to form a new tobacco trust proved a failure. —— Soon after possession at Homestead by the State troops a good many of the men were allowed to go into the town and the consequence was that a good many of them got drunk and had to be arrested by the provost guards and taken to the camp. ——The Georgia Republican State convention will meet August 10th. —— It is said all the union men employed by the Carnegie company will go out if non-union men are employed in the Homestead mines. ——A bloody political riot occurred in Ireland. ——Spanish rioters take possession of a town, driving out the officials. They were fired upon by soldiers and several were killed. ——The customs officers at Astoria, Ore., have captured a vessel smuggling 902 cans of opium valued at $5,000. ——Wm. H. Bower was nominated for Congress in the Eighth district. ——Much property was destroyed and several persons killed by a cyclone in Springfield, Ohio. —— At Peoria a pleasure steamer was capsized by the storm and many persons drowned. —— The striking miners have blown up the Union Pacific railroad bridge and several hundred feet of the track. They say the minute the troops appear they will blow up all the mines. They have captured several of the mine officials and are holding them as hostages. —— The cotton manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., have decided to increase the wages of all operatives. ——One hundred and twenty-six bodies have been rescued from the landslide in Savoy. ——The Greensboro *Record* vouches for the truth of the story of snow falling there Thursday morning. ——Five of the regular appropriation bills are ready for the President's signature and the other six are in various stages of progress. ——The French Anarchist Ravachol was executed on the 13th inst. ——Yellow fever is raging at Vera Cruz, Mexico. ——Wm. W. Astor, who has been sick for some time in London, is now out of danger. ——Fourteen thousand persons were made homeless by the fire at St. Johns. ——The disastrous rain-storm in the Southwest continues ——The annual conference of the Jewish Rabbis, which has been in session in New York for some time got through its work Sunday. ——Applications for admission to the Industrial college for white girls are so numerous that the trustees will be called upon to enlarge the capacity of the institution. The trustees met at Greensboro to complete the corps of officials. ——Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland refuse the Atlanta *Journal* a picture of Baby Ruth for insertion in that paper. ——Much excitement prevailed at Homestead all day Sunday. There were several alarms that the Pinkertons in strong force were upon the town. At each alarm the mill men rushed to arms. The news that Governor Pattison had ordered about 8,000 State troops to the scene of trouble had a quieting effect upon them and they have determined to offer no resistance to the militia who began assembling at their armories preparatory to centraling at Homestead. The strikers held a meeting at which it was decided to meet the State Guard with brass bands and welcome them to the town and a committee was appointed whose duty it shall be to duck in the river any one who hoots at the soldiers. ——The Carnegie company was called upon by a committee of men from their city mills in behalf of the Homstead strikers but refused to have any intercourse with the latter directly or through the city workmens' committee. ——Sunday was the last day of the great convention of the Christian Endeavor which has been going on in New York city. ——A fight occurred between union and non-union miners in Idaho in which several men were killed. ——The French Cabinet are discussing the propriety of the entire Cabinet resigning. ——The troops all over the State of Pennsylvania have shown great promptness in turning out on the order sending them to Homestead. ——Two persons jumped from the highest point of the Eads bridge at St. Louis. ——The French Government will ask for 800,000 francs more to defray the expenses of the exhibit at the Chicago fair. ——Much suffering is caused by the destructive floods in Alabama. ——It was rumored that twenty non-union miners were killed by the explosion at the Fresno mine. ——Election riots occurred in Monmouthshire, Eng. ——The silver men of the House held a caucus and agreed that the Stewart bill should be amended in two particulars. ——Quiet has been restored at Paducah, Ky. ——At Thompson, Ga., the home of Congressman Watson, the Third-party leader in the Federal House, the Democrats have nominated Hon. J. C. C. Black, of Atlanta, for Congress. Mr. Watson was elected two years ago as a Democrat, but became a Third-party man afterwards. The Democrats now propose to be represented by a Democrat. Black was nominated by acclamation. He is one of the leading and most eloquent orators in Georgia. ——The Warrior river (Alabama) is now 56 feet above low-water mark and the flood is unprecedented at this season of the year. At this stage of agriculture the flood is most damaging in results. Each additional rise of a few inches spreads water over hundreds of acres of luxuriant corn and cotton. ——The Federal Secretary of State has received official assurances of Russia's acceptance of the President's invitation to participate in an international monetary conference to consider among other questions an enlarged use of silver coin in commercial transactions. ——The Board of Directors of the State Normal School met last week and elected Miss Kirkland principal manager with Mrs. Carraway, of Wilson, N. C., matron. The board decided to assume a personal debt of $4,000 for the completion of the buildings.

General James Hogun—A Fragment of a Lost Chapter.

[Judge Walter Clark in Raleigh News & Observer.]

North Carolina in the Revolution furnished ten Regiments to the regular service, *i. e.* the Continental Line. Five of the Colonels of these became general officers, the only Generals North Carolina had in the regular service. They were Gen. Robert Howe who rose to be Major-General—our sole Major-General—and four Brigadiers, Gen. James Moore who died early in the war, Gen. Frank Nash killed at Germantown and buried near the field of battle, Gen. Jethro Sumner and Gen. James Hogun.

The lives and careers of the first three named are well known. For some reason the data as to the last two were neglected. The Hon. Kemp P. Battle by diligent research in many quarters was able to restore to us much information as to Gen. Jethro Sumner of Warren county and indeed to rehabilitate his memory. As to Gen. James Hogun, of Halifax county, the task was more difficult. Little was known beyond the fact that he was probably from Halifax county and that he was a Brigadier-General. The late Col. Wm. L. Saunders requested the writer, probably because a native of that county, to investigate and preserve to posterity whatever could now be re-discovered as to this brave officer.

After long investigation of the subject I now venture to ask place in your columns for the following meagre statement, not because the facts are themselves of much interest, but that they may be the possible cause of information being added thereto from other sources.

It may be noted that North Carolina has not named a county, or township, or village in honor of either of the four generals—Howe, Moore, Sumner or Hogun. Moore county was named in honor of Judge Alfred Moore, of the United States Supreme Court. Gen. Nash was the only one of the five thus honored, the county of Nash having been formed in 1777, the year of Gen. Nash's death at Germantown.

Gen. James Hogun was born in Ireland. The year and place of his birth are unknown. The name is spelt Hogun, though usually in Ireland where the name is not uncommon it is written Hogan—with an a. He removed to Halifax county, this State, and to the Scotland Neck section of it. He married in 1751 Miss Ruth Norfleet, of the well known family of that name. In the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax April 4, 1776, and which framed our first State Constitution, James Hogun was one of the delegates for Halifax county. He was first appointed paymaster in the third regiment (Sumner's), but the 26th of November, 1776, he was elected Colonel of the 7th N. C. regiment, and on December 6th of that year an election was ordered in Halifax county to fill the vacancy in Congress caused thereby.

Col. Hogun marched northward with the 7th and Col. Armstrong with the 8th, and both regiments arrived in time to take part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Col. Summer of the 3d regiment was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Frank Nash. For the vacancy caused by the promotion of Gen. Howe from Brigadier General to Major General our Legislature recommended Col. Thomas Clarke of the 1st regiment, but Gen. Washington stated that while not undervaluing Col. Clarke's services, Col. Hogun by his distinguished gallantry at Germantown had earned the promotion, and he was commissioned a Brigadier General accordingly January 9, 1779. He continued to serve with the army at the North. When Charleston was threatened all of the North Carolina line which had not previously gone South with Gen. Lincoln under Sumner was ordered to that point. Owing to losses the North Carolina regiments then North were consolidated into four, and General Hogun placed in command. At the head of his brigade he passed through Halifax and Wilmington in January, 1780, and took part in the memorable defense of Charleston. When Gen. Lincoln surrendered that city on the 12th of May, 1780, though he surrendered 5,000 men, only 1,800 of them were regular troops and most of these were Hogun's North Carolina Brigade. Gen. Sumner, our other Brigadier, who had commanded that part of the North Carolina line which was at Charleston before General Hogun's arrival, was home on furlough, as also many other officers who had lost employment by the consolidation of the depleted companies and regiments. With that exception North Carolina's entire regular force was lost to her at this critical time. The surrendered militia were paroled, but the regular troops, headed by General Hogun, were conveyed to Hadrell's Point, on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston. There they underwent the greatest privations of all kinds. They were nearly starved, but even a petition to fish in order to add their supply of food was refused by the British. These troops were also threatened with deportation to the West Indies. Gen. Hogun himself was offered leave to return home on parole. Tempting as the offer was, he felt that his departure would be unjust to his men whose privations he had professed to share. He also knew his absence would aid the efforts of the British who were seeking to secure recruits among these half-starved prisoners. He fell a victim to his sense of duty and fills the unmarked grave of a hero.

History affords no more striking incident of devotion to duty, and North Carolina should yet erect a tablet to his memory, and that of those who perished there with him.

Of the 1,800 regulars who went into captivity on Sullivan Island with him, only 700 survived when they were paroled in the latter part of that year.

We do not know Gen. Hogun's age, but as he had married in 1751 he was probably beyond middle life. In this short recital is found all that careful research has so far disclosed of a life whose outline proves it worthy of fuller commemoration. Could his last resting place be found, the tablet might well bear the Lacedemonian inscription:

"Siste, viator, heron calcas."

"Pause, traveller, a hero's dust below."

Gen. Hogun left only one child, Lemuel Hogun, who married Mary Smith, an aunt of Hon. R. H. Smith, of Halifax county. To Lemuel Hogun, in March, 1786, North Carolina issued a grant for 12,000 acres of land in Davidson county, Tennessee, near Nashville, as "the heir of Brigadier-General Hogun." In October, 1792, the United States paid him $5,250, being the 7 years half pay voted by Congress to the heirs of a Brigadier General who had died in service. In 1814 Lemuel Hogun died and is probably buried in the Episcopal church yard in Seotland Neck. In 1818 the widow with his children moved to Tuscumbia, Alabama. Numerous descendants are to be found in that State and in Tennessee and Mississippi. In the late war Gen. Hogun's papers, which might have furnished materials for history, were seized by the Federal troops and presumably destroyed, though it is barely possible they may be yet preserved in some Northern historical collection. It is known that among these papers was at least one letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Hogun.

These five—Howe, Moore, Nash, Sumner and Hogun—were, as has been said, the only generals from this State in the regular service. We had several generals who commanded militia ordered out on 3 months tour, or on special services, at sundry times, such as Gen. Griffith Rutherford and Gen. Davidson for whom counties have been named, Generals Butler and Eaton and others. Gen. Davidson had been a Major in the Continental line, but was a Brigadier General of militia when killed at Cowan's Ford. There were others, as Col. Davie, Major Joseph Graham, (who commanded the brigade sent to Jackson's aid against the Creeks in 1812) and several others, who acquired the rank of General after the Revolution.

The militia figured more prominently in that day than since. The important victories of King's Mountain and Ramsour's Mills were won solely by militia, and Cowpens and Moore's Creek by their aid. Rutherford and Gregory commanded militia brigades at Camden, as Butler and Eaton did at Cuilford C. H., and as Gen. John Ashe did at Brier Creek.

It may be of interest to name here the Colonels of the ten North Carolina Regiments of the Continental Line.

1st Regiment, James Moore. On his promotion to Brigadier General, Francis Nash. After his promotion, Thomas Clarke. Alfred Moore, afterwards Judge of the United States Supreme Court, was one of the Captains.

2nd Regiment, Robt. Howe. After his promotion to Major-General, Alex Martin. He being elected Governor, John Patton became Colonel. In this regiment Hardy Murfree, from whom Murfreesboro, in North Carolina and Tennessee, are named, rose from Captain to Lieut-Colonel, and Ben. Williams, afterwards Governor, was one of the Captains. David Vance, grand-father of Governor Vance, was a Lieutenant.

3rd Regiment, Jethro Sumner. After his promotion it was consolidated with the 1st Regiment. In this regiment Hal Dixon was Lieutenant Colonel and Pinkethan Eaton was Major, both distinguished soldiers, and William Blount, afterwards United States Senator, was Paymaster.

4th Regiment, Thomas Polk. Gen. Wm. Davidson killed at Cowan's Ford was Major of this regiment and William Williams, afterwards prominent, was Adjutant.

5th Regiment, Edward Buncombe, who died of wounds received at Germantown and for whom Buncombe county is named.

6th Regiment, Alexander Lillington, afterwards Gideon Lamb. John Baptiste Ashe of Halifax, who was elected in 1802 Governor but died before qualifying, was Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment.

7th regiment, James Hogun. After his promotion, Robert Mebane. In this regiment Nathaniel Macon, afterwards Speaker of Congress and United States Senator, and James Turner, afterwards Governor, served together as privates in the same company.

8th regiment, James Armstrong.

9th regiment, John P. Williams. Of this regiment William Polk was Major.

10th regiment, Abraham Shepherd.

The State also had in the Continental line a battery of artillery commanded by John Kingsbury, and three companies of cavalry, one of whom on duty at the North was commanded by Maj. Sam Ashe.

But pardon this digression. My object in writing was to give the very meagre details which, after laborious research, in compliance with Col. Saunders's request, I have been able to learn as to Gen. Hogun, his origin, his services and his descendants. I trust that others may be able to bring to light further information, so that an adequate memoir may be prepared, and transmit to other times the memorials of so distinguished an officer.

WALTER CLARK.

Stevenson on Labor Troubles.

[N. Y. World.]

Gen. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is a large employer of labor in coal mines.

On Monday night a delegation of 300 of the miners, irrespective of party, called upon Gen. Stevenson at his home to congratulate him upon his nomination and to thank him for the unfailing justice and kindness of his dealings with them for many years past.

In his reply Gen. Stevenson said:

"The most kindly and cordial feelings should ever exist between the employer and employed. All disagreements should be settled either by conference or by arbitration. It has been my firm conviction for years that organization looking solely to the betterment of the protection of their rights is a necessity to the wage earners."

Gen. Stevenson has no need of and would never justify as "humane and proper" hot-water pipes, barbed wire, barricades, electrical discharges and Pinkerton thugs to protect his mines against his own workmen.

His suggestion of "conference or arbitration" is exactly in the line of the *World's* suggestion to the contestants at Homestead. It is a Democratic and therefore a just way of settling labor troubles.

Rothschild's Maxims.

The elder Baron Rothschild had the walls of his bank placarded with the following maxims:

Shun liquors.
Dare to go forward.
Never be discouraged.
Never tell business lies.
Be polite to everybody.
Employ your time well.
Be prompt in everything.
Pay your depts promptly.
Bear all troubles patiently.
Do not reckon upon chance.
Be brave in the struggle of life.
Make no useless acquaintances.
Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.
Never appear something more than you are.
Take time to consider, and then decide positively.
Carefully examine into every detail of your business.
Then work hard, and you will be certain to succeed in life.

The Inventor of Canning Dead.

Harrison W. Crosby has just died at his home in New Jersey, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Crosby was steward of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., where in 1847 he discovered the art of hermetically sealing tomatoes in tin cans. He sent samples of his goods to the President and Queen Victoria, who then for the first time were enabled to have tomatoes upon their table in winter, and sent letters of thanks for the same.

The Poisonous Acids

In the blood should be taken up and removed by the Liver and Kidneys, but these organs get out of order—fail to do their work, and the result is Rheumatism. There are a thousand remedies for the Liver and Kidneys, but there is only one cure for Rheumatism, and that is Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy. A large bottle may be had at the druggists, or will be sent by express to any address on receipt of $5. That is the price of a cure, and any one who is having an argument with the Rheumatism will feel fully repaid by the first dose. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

English Elections.

Sir Harry Verney, now over ninety years of age, in a London paper a week or two ago, compared the past of his own personal recollections with things as they are today. Referring to the general election now in progress, he tells us that when he was first returned for Buckingham—in 1832, after the passing of the first Reform Bill—there were only thirteen electors, and after nine or ten had voted the remainder could command any price they liked. When subsequently he was returned for the town of Bedford he was pelted with brickbats, and his opponents had to escape in a hearse. Bribery, corruption, and intimidation have always been illegal, and involved serious penalties if proved; but there was a general conspiracy on all sides to wink at such proceedings. All parties were equally guilty. An old Manchester man, whose name was well known in that city in political struggles from 1832 until a few years ago, used to relate how during the Anti-Corn Law agitation he found himself in a town in the Midlands where an election was in progress. The electors had polled to within some dozen of their number, and the numbers for each candidate were equal. The twelve free and independent electors had banded themselves together to vote all one way, for the highest bidder. The committee of each candidate were in a serious dilemma. Each was on the alert to detect any attempt at bribing these twelve men. The difficulty of each party was that every man in the town was well known to every other, so that no approach could be made to the twelve patriots without the fact and its significance being immediately known. In this predicament this old Manchester man—who was a commercial traveller—appeared on the scene. He used to tell how he went to the Committee rooms of the party to which he belonged to inquire how matters were going on, and was pounced on by the Mr. Perker of those days. "My dear sir, you are just the man we want. You are a stranger. No one knows you. You are, in fact, the 'man in the moon.' There are twelve men who must be polled for our man. Go and poll them. Here are solid arguments in favor of our candidate." The arguments, of course, were a bundle of Bank of England notes. Within half an hour the opposite party enjoyed the agony of seeing those twelve men emerge, under the conduct of the stranger, flying the opposition colours in their caps.

But Sir Harry Verney did not conclude his letter without pointing a moral in expressing a regret. He seems to deplore that, while bribery, corruption, and intimidation have almost disappeared under the various Reform Acts which have been passed, having special regard to the secrecy of the ballot, the widening of the suffrage, and the limitation of the amount that a candidate may legally spend in an election, there should still remain immoral elements in electioneering tactics even in these enlightened days. Sir Harry has in his mind the promises candidates are so lavish in making in order to catch a doubtful vote, and also the conduct of too many candidates during a contest. Sir Harry puts the matter briefly but completely. He says, "A candidate who holds out promises which he knows he cannot perform, who permits a falsehood to be circulated against his opponent which he might contradict, or allows himself to impute motives which he knows to be untrue, cannot be said to conduct his candidature uprightly." It is asking too much of human nature to expect that many men, in the heat and excitement of a contested election, with all the hopes, interests, and possibilities which present themselves to a candidate as the result of victory or defeat, could live up to Sir Harry's standard of electioneering honor. That many men, dead and living, have done so is certain. Many illustrious English statesmen, whose names are household words, will occur to the memory of those who have any knowledge of the history of their country. But it must regretfully be admitted that, with regard to the vast majority of those who seek to get into Parliament, there is an elasticity of conscience and a generosity in promises which to the reflective mind is degrading. Whether matters are worse to-day in these respects than formerly may be doubtful. In old times candidates had bribery, corruption, and intimidation to fall back upon. Now, having only "promises" with which to woo the doubting voter, it is be feared that those whom Pope described are getting fewer by degress:—

Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend.

The "Memnonium" of Thebes.

The only palace that has been identified in Egypt is the "Memnonium" of Thebes. On either side the entrance stand giant towers; probably there was an arch of corresponding massiveness in front. Entering, we find ourselves in a court, fifty yards by sixty, with a double row of columns on either side, and a flight of steps opposite leading to the next court. But first to strike and stupefy the visitor in ages past was that statue of Rameses the Great sitting on his throne, eighty-eight feet high, one single block of granite, weighing, as is computed, 887½ tons. How would our engineers set about conveying such a mass for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles! But it has been overthrown and shattered, the fragments strewing all the court; and a puzzle not less bewildering it is for experts to conceive how that overthrow was effected. The head lies almost perfect, but he who would scrutinize its features must climb a twenty-foot ladder. To give a notion of the size, it may be remarked that, mounting the pedestal of the "Great Memnon," we could just lay our chin on the upper surface of the great toe; but that statue is little more than half as tall as the other. The flight of steps mentioned led to the second court, nearly as large, with a double row of pillars all round; the space between them, roofed over, made a corridor. Huge statues rose here and there, and three broad staircases opposite led through doorways of black granite to the great hall—the supreme glory of the place. Upon either side the entrance stood statues of the King. Six ponderous columns, thirty five feet high, seven feet diameter, made an avenue towards the private apartments, and eighteen smaller, on each hand, supported the roof.

The National Library in Washington contains 700,000 bound volumes and 200,000 pamphlets. The yearly increase is from 15,000 to 20,000 volumes, and the new building, which will be completed in four years, is to be capable of holding 4,000,000 books.

When the Heart is Affected

By Rheumatism, or any of the muscles near that organ, it is like tampering with an electric wire, for death may come at any moment. If life is worth $5, go to the druggist and get Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy, or send to the Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York, and they will send you a large bottle by prepaid express. It is not as quick as electricity, but it will save your life if you take it in time. Agents wanted.

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Paints and Oils, Garden Seeds.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

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Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

Geo. Rosenthal,
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Gent's Furnishings, Stylish Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, etc., for Men and Boys.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
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The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

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Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted. Engraving finely executed.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-Knives, Razors, Scissors, etc.

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S. Sheetz & Sons,
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

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Raig's Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St,
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

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Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

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Chas. Haigh,
Dealer in
Groceries, Wagon, Cart and Buggy Material.

R. M. Nimocks,
No. 10 Hay Street,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.
Cotton, Naval Stores, Fertilizers, Wagons, etc.
A. H. Slocomb. R. M. Nimocks.

A. E. Rankin & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Person Street.
Q. K. Nimocks. R. M. Nimocks.

Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,
No. 7 Gillespie St.,
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A. Garrason,
Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

Walter Watson's Family Grocery,
W. W. COLE, Manager, Person Street.
Fine Family Groceries and Farm Supplies.
Highest market prices paid for Country Produce. Poultry, etc.

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Fine Family Groceries all the Year Round. Canned Goods, Poultry and Country Produce.

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Shipper of the
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Dealer in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
The well-known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

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Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Pemberton's Book & Music House,
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

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Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

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T. S. Lutterloh,
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Martin House,
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Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufactuner of Sausage,
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At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

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C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

H. Whaley,
Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Whips, Collars and Robes. A Good Assortment on hand for Sale Cheap for Cash.
Remember the place: Hay Street.

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Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street.
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cottonseed.
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C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

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Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.
J. F. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

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Donaldson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

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Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

Merchant Mills,
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Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

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J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
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In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
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Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

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Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

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W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and Person Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
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Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 21, 1892.

LABOR'S AWAKENING.

In another column we print the testimony of Burgess John McLuckey, of Homestead, before the Congressional Committee sent to investigate the recent conflict there between protected capital and unprotected labor. The dramatic facts of the simple workingman's story are touching enough, and will deeply stir every honest man's heart. But the sentiment which such a recital evokes is evanescent, and passes away with the acuteness of the impression. The testimony has a much more lasting value to those who have made a study of economics. It is a square tilt between an unlearned man, who knows simply that he is hurt, and a learned, and evidently a very skillful, lawyer, who not only knows that the man is hurt, but, knowing also *what* has hurt him, seeks to entrap him into an admission which may be used to obscure the nature of the injury. And the workingman had the best of it. And he had the best of it because the truth, which fits all things, was on his side.

What is the truth in these politico-economic matters—apparently so complex, but so simple when the facts are known?

In a general way, it is this: The Republican party, like the proverbial person who also had need to divert attention from himself by using the cry of "stop thief," has kept the people at large, including the Democratic party, on the run for a score of years by the use of a similar expedient. That is to say, a wage-earner's vote (by law) counts for as much in this republic as a wage-payer's vote. There are, we will say, ten wage-earners who have votes to one wage-payer. In a matter, therefore, in which the wage-earner's and the wage-payer's interests are in conflict, the wage-payer stands no chance at the polls if the wage-earner suspect that his and his employer's interests are in conflict. Upon such questions, of course, the wage-earner will beat the wage-payer out of his boots, every time they meet at the polls. The levying of duties upon importations intended for the consumption of all the people, for the sake of "protection," is such a question. The wage-payers who sought the aid of this unconstitutional measure to swell their profits, foresaw that the wage-earners, who so greatly outnumber them at the polls, would also beat them at the polls, unless they could be made to believe that they would share sufficiently in the benefits of the measure to compensate them for the higher cost of living entailed. Therefore the Republican party, which has always been controlled by the wage-paying classes, preoccupied the ground by claiming in advance that protection would raise the wages of those whose votes were needed at the polls, to wit, of the wage-earning masses. At first sight, it seemed reasonable to infer that a measure which must have the effect—as manifestly this measure of protection would have—of enhancing the price of the product of labor, would also enhance the wages of labor. But theory alone was not depended upon. The reasonable inference was supplemented by an array of so-called facts (respecting the wages paid in free trade countries and the wages paid in the United States), that left the wage-earner no room to doubt that he was to be at least an equal participant in the profits with the wage-payer. Unfortunately a great many leaders of men, who had better opportunities of learning the facts and a higher training for the use of facts, were as completely misled as the less fortunate wage-earners themselves, and allowed themselves to be pushed along with the crowd, which had been turned to running after the wrong thief.

The acquiescing wage earners made three vital mistakes. Their first mistake—taking the mistakes up in the order in which they have gradually dawned, as mistakes, upon the sleepy-headed multitude—was in not perceiving that, while the product of capital and labor, in which they had but a partial interest, was protected against foreign competition, labor in which their interest was exclusive, was not protected against the competition of such foreign labor as might be tempted to immigrate hither. Their next mistake lay in not verifying for themselves the so-called facts about the difference in wages in "protected" and "unprotected" countries. And their final mistake lay in their omission to take into consideration the fact that when they bargained away high cost of living for the expectation of more than compensatory high wages, they parted with their control of the matter at the polls, and left to *those who paid the wages* the dispensing of the bounties of protection thus secured.

The first awakening of the wage-earners—and it was after a long, long sleep—was revealed in the alien labor contract law.

The next awakening came with the knowledge—chiefly supplied by some of Mr. Cleveland's Consuls—that wages in free trade Britain were much higher than in protected Germany and the other Continental nations; that, after free trade was adopted by Britain, the per centage of emigrants from that country to this country, in proportion to the population, greatly declined, while that from Germany and the other protectionist countries greatly increased; that the cost of living was an indispensable factor in calculating the value of the wages with which living is bought; and that the wages of the laborer and the cost of labor—or, as it is technically known, the "labor cost"—are totally different things.

The third awakening revealed itself in the effort—very faint, it is true, but good for a beginning—in the Reed Congress, made by a Democrat, to add a proviso to the levying of high duties to the effect that wages should be increased as duties were increased.

So much for the truth in a general way.

As for the truth in its specific relation to McLuckey's testimony, the reader is asked to study attentively the play between the learned lawyer, the Republican protectionist lawyer, and the simple workman. The lawyer sought to entrap the workman into saying that, as "the tariff went down, wages went down," referring to the fact, stated by the workman, that, as the price of steel billets (the basis by which the wages were regulated) went down, wages went down. The truth was that, thus regulated, the wages on all the products went down as the price of this one went down, whereas the McKinley bill lowered the duty on this, an insignificant product, and raised it on all the rest.

Finally, the play between the lawyer and the workingman brought out the fact that, while the price of what the capitalist has to sell is protected by the law of the land—which governs capitalist and laborer alike, and the control of which law the laborer parted with at the polls—the price of what the laborer has to sell, to wit his labor, is protected by an organization whose laws govern its members only.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The seven years' Parliamentary limit having expired, Great Britain and Ireland have for three weeks past been in the throes of a General election for a new Parliament, which has been preceded by and is attended with a bitterness of partisan spirit that no American who had not witnessed the violence of modern British politics could believe possible. It is the desperate struggle of the Tories, who had begun to coquette with "Fair Trade," to retain power, against the Liberals who adhere to Free Trade and Home Rule. The Liberals have won, as, at the beginning of the struggle, we said they would. They would always win, were it not that the Tories, who comprise most of the landed aristocrats, have been able, often heretofore, to postpone the evil day of their loss of power by flinging in the way of the Liberal hosts side issues which divide them, just as the plutocratic Republican party in this country has for thirty years been dividing the much more numerous hosts of those whose interests lie in free trade and a recovery of the Home Rule of the Constitution.

Mr. Gladstone will, of course, be the Prime Minister, in place of Lord Salisbury. In the place of the present leader of the House of Commons, Lord Salisbury's nephew, the Right Honorable Arthur J. Balfour—a shad-bellied, cynical, able, and dyspeptic looking young man—will probably be Sir William Vernon Harcourt, a tremendous man, with a Falstaffian girth, and a head like the late Col Walter Steele's, a powerful speaker who delights in a very aggravating kind of sarcasm, and is hated by the other side accordingly.

The elections are spread out over a number of days, and consequently of the 670 members of which the House is composed, elections for only 652 have so far been held—with the following result:

Conservative,	264
Unionists,	45
Administration,	309
Liberals,	266
Anti-Parnelites,	65
Parnelites,	9
Laborists,	3
Opposition,	343

These returns indicate a majority for Mr. Gladstone of about 40.

THE LABOR COST.

We have referred elsewhere, as we have several times heretofore done, to the difference between the wages of the laborer and the cost of labor. While the two things are related to each other in the source of their being, they are about as different as they can be. The confusion of the terms is responsible for most of the fallacies of the protectionists, which have found acceptance in the discussion of the difference between wages in this country and in other countries.

But, in estimating the relative wages paid in different countries, as well as in different sections of the same country, it is necessary to take into account the efficiency of labor—that is to say, how much a given expenditure for labor produces in valuable work; or, otherwise stated, how much of value results from the work done, respectively, by several different laborers hired at the same wages per day of an equal number hours. The native cotton spinners in India work nearly twice as many hours per day as the English cotton spinners. Yet their pay is ridiculously small compared with that of the Englishman doing the same kind of work. The reason is because the Englishman does so very much more work in his fewer, but more highly paid, hours. But as soon as the Indian attains the same efficiency as the Englishman, as sometimes happens in the Bombay mills, he gets the same pay. The Englishman's hours of labor are the fewest of those of any civilized nation, and he is the happiest and most contented of any. The American comes next in his hours of labor. If, in any department of labor, the Englishman get less in absolute wages per day than the American, the difference is more than accounted for by the shorter time he spends at work and the inefficiency of his work compared to the American's. The efficiency of American labor is believed to be greater than that of any other country. This is due in part to the greater use of machinery here than in the older countries, where the pressure of increasing population makes labor so cheap that the glutted markets expel millions in emigration; and, in part, to the intense incentive to labor which expectation of advancement in the social scale induces here, in contrast with the older countries, where caste and fixed social lines restrain ambition and therefore endeavor.

Another reason why the laborer in free trade England is happier than the laborer in protected America, is because free trade not only makes his living cost less but it lays at his feet the markets of the world for selling his wares in. The result is that strikes are less frequent there than here, and the strikers, when there are strikes, more frequently win there than here. Therefore labor is more continuous.

So that, while in some things American wages seem higher than those paid in any other country, statistics show that the labor cost, that is the cost of the labor expended upon a given article, is less with us than the cost of the less efficient labor expended upon a similar article made in other countries.

FORCING THE FIGHTING.

Every day that has passed since the promulgation of the platform at Chicago makes more apparent the wisdom which guided the convention to the adoption of a tariff plank impossible of misconception or misconstruction. Here, for example, is the Carnegie lockout, which is likely to exercise a decisive influence upon the result of the presidential contest, so momentous must be its political effect. What a sorry plight we should be in to-day if, in reply to our use of the Carnegie incident as evidence that the laborer is not benefited by protection, our Republican adversaries should have it in their power to point to a Democratic platform which recognized, or could be made to seem to recognize, the false doctrine that protection increases the laborer's wages.

The Germans have a proverb that "he who does not push is pushed." While this does not suggest a commendable course of life in ordinary affairs, it is the indispensable course in war. It is not less so in the battle of politics. Instead of being on the defensive, as heretofore in every Presidential contest since the war, the Democracy is at last in the position of advantage. It is forcing the fight on the two issues that divide the parties, and the enemy is already on the run. Mr. Reid, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, declares that the force bill is not an issue, and the President, the other day, was hurrying his emissaries to the seat of the Carnegie war to implore the protected mill owners to postpone the cut in wages until after the election.

There is nothing like fighting, when you are engaged in a fight. And the best way is with your face to the enemy.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The President, after many vain attempts, has at last secured a chairman for his national committee in Land Commissioner Thos. H. Carter, a somewhat obscure politician, commended to public notice by ex-Chairman Clarkson as "The Little Wonder."

* * *

Hugh O'Donnell and Burgess McLuckey have been arrested, and McLuckey jailed, on a charge of murder. These are dangerous steps to take. The country, which knows that the first blow was struck by Carnegie's landing the unlawful body of Pinkerton's cut-throats, will not tolerate this unjust discrimination.

* * *

Col. Thos. W. Strange, of Wilmington, having written to General Stevenson to invite him to visit Wilmington, received a reply from the General stating that he expected to visit North Carolina, and that he particularly desired to visit Wilmington, Fayetteville and Charlotte. He requested Col. Strange to confer with Col. W. J. Green (to whom he had already written) and other prominent Democrats. In this connection, it may be observed that General Stevenson is an intimate friend of Col. and Mrs. Green, having studied law in the office of the late Judge David Davis at Bloomington, Illinois, which city, as many of our readers know, was the home of Judge Davis, the first husband of the present Mrs. Green.

* * *

Elsewhere we reprint from an English newspaper what nonogenarian Sir Harry Verney has to say about English elections, past and present. In the bribery and corruption which formerly characterized British elections, we find a counterpart in modern American elections. In these, as in many other things that are bad in English politics, including the old Tory doctrine of Protection, it is the Republican party which has corrupted our American life. Adopting the same tactics in this, as in the other respect in which we have pointed out the potency of their cry of "stop thief," they have described the Democratic party as the British party. Yet it is the Liberal party of England, which stands there for precisely the same doctrines as the Democratic party here, viz: a revenue tariff and Home Rule, that has purified the English elections and civil service, as they have gained more and more on the Tories; just as it is the Republican party, which has been in the ascendant in this country since 1861, that has debauched our elections and civil service.

* * *

The Democratic State Executive Committee have made a good beginning, all around. Last week we gave an account of their recent proceedings when, after commending the excellent and successful work of the late chairman, Mr. Edward Chambers Smith, who was unable to accept the re-appointment to which he was unanimously elected, they selected Hon. F. M. Simmons of New Berne. The appointment of a secretary was left to the Central Committee, who have now performed that duty in a manner which will be, in the highest degree, satisfactory to the party. The Committee's selection for this important post is Mr. Robert H. Cowan, of Chatham, who has peculiar fitness for such a position by reason of his natural ability; and his experience in campaign work, aided by an unusually varied political life, will enable him to render the most intelligent and effective service to his chief and to the party.

Mr. Cowan was for a number of years chairman of the Democratic executive committe of Chatham county; then editor and proprietor of the Anson *Times* at Wadesboro; and, when occupying an important position in the House of Representatives at Washington, distinguished himself as President of the North Carolina Democratic Association in that city.

* * *

We learn from the Raleigh papers that a North Carolina Monumental Association has been organized in that city with a very strong directorate of ladies and gentlemen, whose object is to erect a monument at the capital of the State that will be a lasting tribute to the memory of those who sacrificed their lives in her defence. As we had occasion to say, some years ago, the United States generally are lamentably deficient in their regard for their heroes, so far as such regard may be expressed in statues, monuments, or other commemorative structures; but when we come to our own North Carolina, so rich in resources for fruitfulness in this respect, we find a State utterly barren. So far as we are aware, there is but one, absolutely but one, public statue in North Carolina! And that one—though of the greatest and best of mankind—is the statue of one who was, to the State, an alien.

God speed the North Carolina Monumental Association! and put it into the heads of those who are to direct its affairs to take a leaf out of the book of our neighbor Virginia, in whose capitol square at Richmond is to be seen an example of what may be done by patriots who have heads (which includes the art sense) as well as hearts.

Our contemporary, the *News and Observer*, thus speaks of the movement:

Wake county and several other counties in the State have Confederate cemeteries and monuments, but it is proposed now to erect one that can be contributed to by every county in the State, by appointing a lady manager in said county to organize that county, and that said county will furnish money sufficient to buy a block of granite on which will be inscribed the name of the county and the number of soldiers lost. It is suggested that 10 cents be the admission fee, so that every man, woman and child in North Carolina interested in the cause, may join the Association, feeling sure that all will esteem it a great privilege to contribute.

A few months ago a patriotic gentleman suggested that a monument be erected at Raleigh to our Confederate dead, and that the corner stone be laid on the occasion of Raleigh's Centennial. We hope that all will be in readiness by the date of the Centennial to carry out this suggestion. It would form a beautiful and fitting part of that great occasion.

* * *

As our readers know, General John C. New, Mr. Harrison's Consul General at London, hurried from his post to this country to take charge of Mr. Harrison's nomination campaign at Minneapolis. There is little question that except for General New's presence and extraordinary skill as a campaign manager, Mr. Harrison would have lost a renomination. The Raleigh *News and Observer* prints a letter from the then Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, to Governor Jarvis, at the time our Minister to Brazil, which presents a striking contrast between the views and actions of Mr. Cleveland's and Mr. Harrison's administrations. Said Mr. Bayard, writing under date of March, 27, 1888:

"In reply to your inquiry under date of February 10th, as to your coming home to take an active part in the political canvass in North Carolina, I can only say that I do not believe the President would look with favor upon your doing so whilst holding office under his administration. It has been and still is his purpose to give to the people of the United States an absolutely honest and just administration and to leave them free at the end of his term to express themselves for or against the record so made, without official interference or instruction."

Several of Mr. Cleveland's Consuls in Great Britain received similar letters, in response to similar requests by them to be allowed to return home to take part in the campaign of 1888. With Mr. Cleveland, public office was, as he declared it to be, a public trust. With his successor, who was louder in his protestations than Mr. Cleveland, the "sacredness of the trust" has been held in about as much disesteem as such things are among the Turks.

* * *

OBSERVATIONS.

A Washington telegram of Friday says that the President has sent to the Senate the following message:

"I withdraw the nomination which was sent to the Senate on the 30th of June, 1892, of William D. Crum, to be postmaster at Charleston, S. C."

Crum was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis convention. The South Carolina delegation was instructed for President Harrison, but when the delegation reached Minneapolis, Crum was considered doubtful, and it is said did not declare himself for Mr. Harrison until the postmastership of Charleston was promised him. After the convention the nomination of Crum was sent to the Senate and referred to the committee on postoffices and post-roads. Meetings were held in Charleston protesting against the confirmation of Crum, and the delegation from South Carolina opposed it before the committee and proved strong enough to authorize the President to withdraw it, much to the satisfaction of the delegation and business men of Charleston. Crum is a colored physician.

* * *

The Raleigh *News and Observer* of Saturday gives a synopsis of the lecture delivered by Professor McIver in that city, the day before, before the Teachers' Institute. Said professor McIver, speaking of the plan of organization:

Efficient county government, under a capable superintendent, was first to be desired. The consolidation of several counties under one superintendent was desirable. This was the law in Virginia in 1880-2-3-4 under the supervision of Dr. Ruffner, the very learned and efficient State Superintendent of the State. The superintendents of Virginia are paid on the population of the counties. To illustrate: Say a county has 40,000 inhabitants. The Superintendent is to have $30 per thousand on the first 10,000; then $20 per thousand on the second 10,000; then $15 per thousand on the balance or fractions of same. This, we find, would pay about $800 to the County Superintendent, yet your figures are a little lower than what was allowed on Virginia counties. In putting two or three counties together, we readily see that the wise purposes of county supervision can be accomplished.

"What North Carolina is doing for education is easily illustrated and should serve as a practical lesson that we should do more for the children of the State. There are in North Carolina 370,000 white children. Of these, 335,000 are in public schools. Nearly nine-tenths of the children are in school. To explain more fully take from the tables: North Carolina pays per capita 44 cents for 60 days, United States 99 cents for 101 days, Florida $1.27 for 156 days."

Prof. McIver in illustrating what the negroes paid, he referred one county, and said that the whites got all they paid in and $300 of the whisky tax. The negroes got all they paid in and $300 of the whisky tax. The only question was as to who got the right proportion, and as to who was the greatest patron to the saloons, in this distribution.

THE INVESTIGATION AT HOMESTEAD.

Immediately after news was received in Washington of the conflict at Homestead on the 6th instant, resolutions were offered in the House of Representatives calling for an investigation of the facts. The Committee appointed under these resolutions reached Homestead on the 12th instant and concluded its labors on the evening of the 14th. It is expected that its report will be made this week. The members of the Committee were Messrs. Oates, of Alabama, chairman; Bynum, of Indiana; Boatner, of Louisiana; Taylor, of Ohio; and Broderick, of Kansas. The first three are Democrats; the other two, Republicans.

The testimony taken confirmed the reports heretofore given in the newspapers. There is one part of it, however, which deserves to be attentively read. It is that of John McLuckey, one of the workmen who is also a Burgess of Homestead. Manager Frick had a sneer on his face, so the report goes, when Mr. McLuckey took the stand, but as the witness proceeded to denounce the Carnegie Company and unfold what he called a dastardly conspiracy, the sneer on Mr. Frick's face passed away.

The face of the millionaire manager of the company became from that time on a study. Sometimes an angry flush passed over it and then the flush would give way to a pallor that signified either great excitement or fear. At times Mr. Frick would sink back into his chair as though trying to get away from the witness.

The effect upon the committee was nearly as marked. They made no attempt to interrupt the witness but listened attentively to the eloquent talk of the iron worker who earns barely $50 a month, and who seemed to think he was pleading for the existence of his fellow workmen at Homestead. The following is his testimony:

I live at Homestead, am Burgess of the town and have been for two terms, 1890 and 1892; have lived in Homestead for about five years; am a steel-worker engaged in the converting department of the Carnegie plant at Homestead; have worked there ever since I came there; am a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers.

Chairman Oates—Do you know anything of the conferences alleged to have been held between the members of the Amalgamated Association and the men? A. Not personally, only what the committee reported.

Q. On what basis is that proposed arrangement made? A. It is made, or based, on the selling price of steel billets. The three-year contract was based on a $25 minimum, and it was supposed to be a sliding scale. And it did slide, too. (Laughter.)

After further question and answer, not necessary to reproduce here, Chairman Oates proceeded:

Q. Well, now, Mr. McLuckey, is there anything else you wish to state connected with this trouble between the mill-owners and the employees? A. I don't know of anything. I would prefer to have the committee ask me anything wished and I will endeavor to answer.

A GIGANTIC CONSPIRACY.

"I do wish," continued the Burgess "to be put on record, however, to this effect: I think it a gigantic conspiracy on the part of this company and its representatives, aided and abetted by vicious legislation, created with a view to depriving the workingmen of this country of their most sacred rights under the Constitution—to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I think that fact has been pretty clearly demonstrated, and if an opportunity were offered I think we would have no difficulty in establishing the truth. My opinion is based on observation, and the preparation, building of fences and bringing in of Pinkerton guards are the consequential results of the management of that mill. We had trouble of a similar character, when we had our scale signed for three years. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred deputies came to Homestead to take possession of works. The management complained that they were afraid their property would be molested or destroyed. Those men came up on one train, and, I believe, went home on another. They were induced to leave.

Q. What means were adopted to induce them to leave? A. It was by force of moral suasion they were induced to leave. After considerable trouble of that description the firm finally signed the scale. The productive capacity of the mill was at that time quite limited. After going to work, feeling an assurance of a safe basis of operation, the McKinley bill came in and reduced the tariff on the very article on which our wages was based, viz: steel billets, and raised the tariff on all other articles of production, such as plates, beams, &c. It was a gigantic conspiracy to rob the laboring man of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

Q. You have comfortable homes, better than the average homes of laboring men in other places? A. Well, it is not true.

Mr. Oates—The people of that town appear to have a very great aversion to the Pinkerton detectives, have they not? A. Yes, sir, they have.

HYTRED OF THE PINKERTONS.

Mr. Oates—What is the reason of this feeling of hatred toward those men which was so disastrously emphasized on the 6th? A. I couldn't exactly say from personal knowledge. I have never hired any of those people, have never worked with any of them and never camped with them, so I cannot say from a personal experience with the men, but our people, as a general thing, believe them to be a horde of cutthroats, thugs and lawless invaders, employed in the compulsion of honest labor into accepting the demands of capitalists.

Mr. Oates—You do not believe that there would have been any resistance offered to the lawfully constituted authority of the State of Pennsylvania? A. There has not been nor would there have been.

Mr. Oates—Has there been any other occasion wherein the use of Pinkerton detectives has resulted in the loss of life? A. Yes, sir, in the coke regions and in many other parts of the country, I believe.

USED M'KINLEY TO REDUCE WAGES.

Mr. Oates—Your idea then is that the company after having obtained a scale of wages based on the market value of steel billets caused the duty on the steel billet to be reduced? A. Yes, sir, and they shortly converted the Duquesne works into a billet plant so as to increase the production and flood the country so that the price may be reduced and thus affect our wages.

Mr. Oates—Does the Duquesne mill produce a large amount of steel billets? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Oates—Do you know whether this company is not the largest producer of steel billets in the United States? A. I believe that Amalgamated Association reports show that to be the case. I can say of my own knowledge that they produce more billets than any other mills in the United States.

Under cross-examination by Judge Taylor Mr. McLuckey said that he did not know this from his own personal knowledge, but from information received. Mr. McLuckey claimed that the McKinley bill reduced the duty on steel billets, but that on all other articles of manufacture produced at Homestead the duty was increased.

Mr. McLuckey denied that the provision of the bill called for a decrease on all other articles also. Judge Taylor expressed it as his opinion that such was the case and that he had a copy of the bill, which he would consult more carefully before the next session.

[Judge Taylor, however, up to the departure of the committee for Washington made no further reference to this point, notwithstanding his declaration just quoted that he would post himself, by consulting the bill, before the next session of the Committee.—ED. OBS.]

Judge Taylor—You think that reduction was caused by conspiracy entered into as to that one article? A. I do.

Judge Taylor—You think the less the tariff, the less the wages? A. You are cross-examining me. You are a lawyer and a judge, and I do not care to commit myself on that subject.

Judge Taylor—I understand you to say that the conspiracy consisted in the McKinley bill reducing the duty on this particular article of steel, and as a result wages was decreased? A. Yes, sir.

THE PARTIES TO THE CONSPIRACY.

On being asked whom he thought were the parties to the conspiracy, the witness rather doubtlessly admitted that he thought they were Messrs. McKinley, Frick and others.

Judge Taylor—The higher the tariff the better your wages, then, as I understand you? A. Not always, sir.

Judge Taylor—Well, in this particular case? A. Simply because our wages were regulated by the selling price of steel billets, and by reducing its value, you thereby reduce our wages.

Judge Taylor—If all other articles were equally reduced, you would then think the conspiracy was more extended than to your particular line of work? A. They were not, though. In this case, when we strike the pocket we feel pretty sure of the effect.

Judge Taylor—I understand you to give it as your opinion and you base your opinion as to the causes of reduction on the selling price of billets on the reduction of the duties thereon and the increased production by this company? A. That is the idea exactly, sir.

Judge Taylor—Well, let me ask you, Mr. McLuckey, how could this company make more money by selling their billets cheaper? A.—simply because it was a very small item in the productive capacity of their mills.

MR. M'LUCKEY TRIES TO ENLIGHTEN HIM.

Judge Taylor—Well, I cannot understand how they can make money by selling their billets at a less price than before? A. Well, the Duquesne mill is not a union mill and the men have no defense there; they have no regulated scale of wages. At any time this company wish to reduce those men's wages the men have no defense. They can run billets down to almost any price so as to compel them to go down with them and then bring the lower wages to the Homestead plant also.

Judge Taylor—You do not make billets at the Homestead plant then? A. Yes, sir, we make some.

Judge Taylor—How can they make money on them by selling them for $20 instead of $25? A. I answered that question. I said that the billet was a very small item considering the productive capacity of these mills; that while we may possibly make 100 tons of steel billets we will make 5,000 tons of beams, structures, &c.

Judge Taylor persisted:

"Well," said he, "why should the firm want this reduction? They certainly lose by it."

"Simply because every article we produce, structural and otherwise," replied Mr. McLuckey, "is based on that particular item of steel billets."

Judge Taylor—I understood you to say if they could make a lower price that it was a small matter with regard to other items of manufacture? A. Yes, sir.

Judge Taylor—But they could not do it without the tariff? A. Well, they could if they had our scale signed and our wages reduced; if they had our scale signed and our wages based on the selling price of these billets they could have done much better than they have done. If they could get the minimum basis of our scale low enough it would pay them to take all the tariff off.

THE TARIFF A GOOD PINKERTON.

Judge Taylor—Do you know the difference between here and England in the price of those billets? A. I have understood that there was $7 difference. This was a conspiracy by this company to do by legislation what they did not succeed in doing with the deputies three years ago.

Judge Taylor—Well, that scale was good for two years, then. They had two years of a scale in 1890, when the law was passed? A. It was not two years, though, from that time until the time the Duquesne mill was converted into a billet mill.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

Judge Taylor—You think this conspiracy consisted of whom? A. I think that the Pacific Railroad people were connected in it.

Judge Taylor—And who else? A. Mr. Frick and the Carnegie interests. I think there was quite a large circle if you cared to gather them up.

Mr. Bynum—And members of Congress. A. The bill was passed.

Judge Taylor—So in your judgment it would involve Congress as well? A. I have not said so. I do not wish to insult this committee.

Judge Taylor—In reference to the Pinkertons, you think they are regarded as bad people generally? A. Very bad.

Judge Taylor—Well, they are not all the same individuals. That is, they are not the same set of men that go to all places. For instance, if there was need of the Pinkertons in the coke regions, at New York, Chicago or any place else, it would not be the same people that would go to all these places, but those that might be hired for that special work. A. I don't know much about it. I don't think they are. The Pinkerton organization is, so I understand, owned and operated by unscrupulous men.

CAPITAL VARIES IN CHARACTER.

Judge Taylor—Then I take it that there is some capital that is scrupulous and other that is unscrupulous? A. Yes, sir.

Judge Taylor—So you give the attribute to unscrupulous capital only? A. Yes, sir. I mean those capitalists who are unscrupulous in the employment of forces of character to subdue the honest workingman. I don't wish this late affair to be considered as a war between labor and capital. It was a war between laboring men because the Pinkertons and their associates were there under pay to work, while the person who employed them was safe at some place far distant, he got a portion of the money that he has wrung from the men he has employed, and yet he has engaged another set of men to kill the men who have made this money for him.

At this point the learned Judge seems to have gotten more than he bargained for, and he quickly turned his examination into questions of a general nature, such as what was the population of Homestead, and the like.

After we went to press last week the news came that consideration of the Stewart silver bill was defeated by an adverse majority of 16.

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June 23, 1892—2m

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For Catalogue or other information write to Dr. J. S. DORSEY CULLEN, *Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery.*

July 14, 1892.—3m

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May 26, 1892.—4m

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 21, 1892.

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☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ All announcements and recommendations of individuals or office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Z. W. WHITEHEAD, City Editor.

APPOINTMENTS
of Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske.

St. Joseph's Church (Fayetteville)—1st and 2nd Sundays, 11 A. M., of each month.
Rockfish—3rd Sunday, 11 A. M.
St. Thomas Chapel—4th Sunday, 11 A. M.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection, who is authorized to settle the same.**

Accident

Mr. Jno. Bruton, living upon the Williams plantation at Dial, was severely kicked by a mule last Wednesday week. He has suffered much, but is convalescing.

The Odd Fellows Home.

We learn that through the efforts of Deputy Grand Master, W. D. Gaster, the children of the late Lum Hart (four in number) have been placed in this "Home" at Goldsboro, N. C.

Practice Makes Perfect.

At a meeting of the F. I. L. I. Company in its armory last Monday night a "Freeze Out" drill was had. When the temperature was at freezing point, Corporal Leighton Huske stood alone invincible.

Superior Court.

Cumberland Superior Court convenes here next week, Judge Robt. W. Winston, of Oxford, presiding. Both dockets are fairly well taxed. It wouldn't be a bad time for some of our delinquents to call and pay our arrears for subscription.

Hanged.

Charles Blackman, (col.) was hanged privately in the jail at Greensboro last Thursday, for the wilful murder of his wife, last Spring, whom he shot while holding in her arms an infant child, the blood spattering the child's innocent face as the fatal shot was fired.

County Convention.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the County, held here last Saturday, it was decided to hold the Democratic County Convention in Fayetteville August 11th, the date for the primaries having been fixed for Saturday, August 4th. Let due notice be taken thereof.

C. F. & Y. V.

This road will sell tickets to Wilmington and return on account of the North Carolina State Military Encampment at Wrightsville from July 20th to 28th inclusive, from th efollowing competitive points at the following rates: Greensboro, $4.75; Sanford, $3.70; Fayetteville, $2.85; Maxton, $3.00.

Union Sunday School Pic-Nic.

A basket pic-nic was given at Gray's Creek last week by all the Sunday Schools of that township, and highly enjoyed by hundreds of people in that vicinity and a lively sprinkling of people from Fayetteville. Appropriate addresses were made by Capt. S. C. Rankin, of Fayetteville, Mr. Clark Troy, and others.

Brooms vs. Rifles.

A competitive drill for the benefit of the F. I. L. I. Company will be held in Williams Hall, Thursday evening, 28th July, 8:30 o'clock, between 18 young ladies under command of Corp'l Leighton Huske and 18 members of the company. The band will be in attendance. Admission for children 25 cts., adults 35 cts.

Centennial Finance Committee.

The following gentlemen have been appointed on the centennial finance committee for the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, in this city, August 23rd, 1893: Capt. J. C. Huske, chm'n; Capt. E. L. Pemberton, Cor'pl Leighton Huske, Privates J. B. Tillinghast and J. A. Worth.

Fayetteville District Conference.

Dr. W. H. Moore left Tuesday for Jonesboro where he delivered an address on education that night, and left the following morning for Carthage, whither he goes to attend a meeting of the Fayetteville District Conference, in session there this week. The delegates from Hay St. M. E. Church are Messrs. W. W. Cole, J. M. Lamb, E. A. Poe and Q. K. Nimocks.

A Reunion after Thirty Years.

Mr. C. W. Wright, master workman of the National Trade Assembly, No. 210, of the State of New Jersey, and Mr. John T. Wright, of South Carolina, paid their brother, Mr. T. T. Wright, of this city, a short visit last week, meeting for the first time in thirty years. The reunion was a very happy one, and the greeting by each other after 30 years separation was effecting.

Alliance Matters.

The annual meeting of the Cumberland County Farmers' Alliance was held in the Court House here last Thursday, at which time officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Jas. B. Huske, President; J. B. Downing, Vice President; W. W. Autry, Secretary and Treasurer; H. E. Smith, Business Agent; Dr. H. A. McSwain, County Lecturer; A. D. McGill, Assist. Lecturer; I. T. Townsend, Chaplain; J. C. Bain, Delegate to State Alliance Convention.

Schools and Colleges.

See elsewhere the advertisement of Davidson College, the Alma Mater of so many distinguished men. There were 150 students matriculated the past year.

Attention is also directed to the advertisement of those other excellent institutions, venerable St. Mary's, the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Professor Monroe's King's Mountain School.

The Home Paper in Campaigns.

Elsewhere we print an excellent article copied from the Wilmington *Star*, on the use (and abuse) of the home newspaper by campaign managers in political campaigns. As in the case of advertisements, an established newspaper is as much superior, as a medium for convincing the public, to a handbill, brass band, or other like device, as a real leader's speech is better than a street brawler's.

Elders and Deacons' Institute.

Capt. William Black, of Maxton, was in the city a short while last week and reports the outlook very flattering for a grand success of the first annual meeting of the Elders and Deacons' Institute, to be held at Red Springs, Aug. 2d to 11th, proximo. All persons of whatever creed or denomination, are cordially invited to participate in the exercises. Speakers of ability and great reputation have been secured, as well as a choir of 300 voices.

Another Railroad Project.

Information from Harnett county is to the effect that active steps will at once be taken for the construction of a railroad from Durham *via* Raleigh to Lillington, under the charter granted by the last General Assembly for the Cape Fear and Northern Railway. Subscription books have already been opened at Raleigh and Lillington, and from the best information we can get the projectors ultimately hope to extend the line South to Fayetteville, where connections could easily be made by water or rail to Wilmington and other South Atlantic seaports.

The Graded School.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Fayetteville Graded and Normal School held on Tuesday last, it was decided to accept the subscription list obtained by Dr. Haigh and Mr. R. McMillan, and to carry on the higher grades of the school, as well as the lower ones. The superintendency was offered to Prof. H. B. Buehan, of Buffalo, N. Y., a gentleman who has had 12 years experience as superintendent of the public schools of that city. Seven teachers will be elected on the 2nd of August. The executive committee were requested to continue earnest efforts to increase the subscription list.

The Cumberland Fair.

The arrival of the time for holding the Cumberland Fair this year is slowly approaching, and our people, in town and country, should co-operate with the management in making the fair for 1892 a grand success. A very attractive programme for the races has been arranged, and the purses this year will be from 25 to 33⅓ per cent larger than last year. We have already published a portion of the premiums to be awarded in the several departments, and a corresponding increase in the amount for the unpublished list will be made. Let us be up and doing, as a stitch in time saves nine.

Central Finance Committee.

At a recent meeting of the F. I. L. I. Company the following gentlemen were appointed a central finance committee, to solicit subscriptions and otherwise aid in arrangements for the Centennial Anniversary of the organization of the company in this city, August 23d, prox: Capt. J. C. Huske, chairman; Sergeant T. T. McGilvary, Corp'l Tom Whitted, and privates John Ledbetter and Maj. W. F. Campbell. Nothing will be left undone to make the occasion worthy, in every respect, of the dignity and importance of the 99th anniversary of the organization it is designed to commemorate. Let our people in town and the county enter into this matter with unanimity of hearts and hands, and a grand time is assured.

North Carolina at the World's Fair.

Miss Alice Campbell asks us to say that the Ladies of Fayetteville are requested to meet in the parlor of the Hotel Lafayette, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at half-past six o'clock, for the purpose of devising the ways and means of raising Fayetteville's quota of the $10,000 required for the North Carolina Woman's Building at the Chicago World's Fair. Raleigh, Wilmington, Charlotte and Winston have each undertaken to raise $1,000, and all the towns in the State are bestirring themselves. Let not the women of Fayetteville exhibit less civic pride in this matter than their sisters elsewhere.

Next week we will publish the appeal of Mrs. Cotton, chairman of the Ladies' Committee, which has been crowded out of this issue.

Fireman's Tournament.

About the State Firemen's tournament in Asheville last week. Capt. J. D. McNeill, of this city, is very enthusiastic and speaks well of the pleasures of his trip to the "land of the sky." There being no competitors, the Newbern steam-fire engine carried off the prizes for quick steaming and distance, $50, and $25, respectively. The hand hook and ladder race was won by Greensboro in 34 secounds—distance 100 yards, first money $75, second $25. The latter was taken by Asheville. In the horse hook and ladder contest, 300 yards, $50, Greensboro won in a minute and fourteen seconds. The hand reel race was won by Durham Company No. 1—prize $150; second money, $50, was taken by Durham No. 2; time of winner, 32 seconds. The grab race, 150 yards, was won by Durham No., 2, prize $30; second, Durham No. 1, prize $20; best time 20 seconds. The individual 100 yards foot race was won by French and Burns, of Asheville, the prizes being $15 and $10.

Wilmington was selected as the place of meeting next year.

A GALA DAY.

August 23rd to be Celebrated in Grand Style—Cumberland County Basket Pic-Nic, Horse Racing, Base Ball, Baby Show and Bicycle Races.

By general consent it has been agreed that the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company will celebrate the 99th anniversary of its organization August 23rd, proximo, at the Fair Grounds of the Cumberland County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, in this city, with a grand county basket pic-nic, inviting every body in Cumberland County to come and bring a basket, and join in the pleasures of the hour. The exercises of the day will be varied and enjoyable, embracing target practice, a basket pic-nic, horse racing, bicycle riding, a baby show, and base ball by the Wilmington and Fayetteville clubs. Meantime other attractions will be added, and the occasion will be a memorable one in the history of the Company and the County of Cumberland as well. Let our people come together on this occasion from Quwhiffle to Cedar Creek, and Seventy First to Little River, with their baskets, meet on a common level and exchange salutations and congratulations, and move all along the line for a grand jollification, cementing the friendships of former days, and renewing the acquaintance of Auld Lang Syne.

As many of our friends in the adjoining counties as can make it convenient to be present, are invited to fellowship with us. The F. I. L. I. Cornet Band, one of the best in the land, will furnish music for the occasion. A grand ball at night in Williams Hall will conclude the exercises.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Ed. Smith is spending a few days at the seacoast.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Barker are spending a few days at the seashore.

Mr. G. W. Williams, of Wilmington, who always receives a hearty welcome in Fayetteville, spent Sunday with his brother, Mr. Jno. D. Williams, on Haymount.

Mrs. J. G. Kenan, of Kenansville, wife of Cap. Jas. G. Kenan of Duplin, spent a few days in Fayetteville the past week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. McD. Robinson.

Mr. L. R. Breece, of Lumberton, a native of Cumberland, was the first applicant to receive a first-grade certificate at the County Institute recently held at Lumberton by Prof. J. Y. Joyner.

Grand Encampment I. O. O. F.

Fayetteville's representatives at Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. at Winston-Salem last week, have returned and express themselves highly pleased with their visit to the twin city. Deputy Grand Master Gaster tells us the increase in the membership of the order during the current year has been about 33 per cent., with the order otherwise in a healthy state. Officers elected for the next year were:

Grand Representative—C. B. Edwards, Raleigh.

Grand Patriarch—Geo. H. Glass, Raleigh.

Grand High Priest—T. E. Reynolds, Winston.

Grand Senior Warden—Jas. L. Yopp, Wilmington.

Grand Junior Warden—P. H. Pelletier, Newbern.

Grand Scribe—T. E. Phillips, Fayetteville.

Grand Treasurer—T. W. Blake, Raleigh.

Grand Marshal—J. P. Sawyer, Asheville.

Grand Inside Sentinel—W. H. Flowers, Fayetteville.

Grand Outside Sentinel—N. P. Stallings, of Coinjock.

Raleigh was selected as the place, and the second Wednesday in July, 1893, the time, for the next meeting of the Encampment.

The Coast Line Passenger Depot.

General Manager Kenly, of the Atlantic Coast Line, was in this city last week looking into the matter of the building of the new passenger depot designed for the corner of Hay and Hillsboro streets. The plans show an elegant building fronting on Hay street, and running back parallel with the track on Hillsboro street a sufficient distance for very long trains. The front will be of Philadelphia pressed brick, several stories high, and of an ornate and attractive design. The building will cost $78,000.

Some delay will occur, we learn, in the erection of this building, in consequence of negotiations now pending between the railway officials and the city authorities as to the grant or sale of some of the city's land.

Besides the passenger station, the company will also erect a very large and convenient freight depot on the lots running along Hay street between the passenger station and the colored Methodist church.

Both these structures will be begun at once and pressed to a rapid conclusion, as soon as the negotiations above referred to are concluded.

We are indebted to Capt. R. A. Southerland, the courteous agent of the company at Fayetteville, for the foregoing information.

Remember the Meeting To-Night.

The meeting in the Market House last Thursday night, called for the purpose of taking the initial steps for the organization of another Cotton Factory here, was attended by several of our most public spirited citizens, at which time a committee, consisting of Messrs. Geo. A. Overbaugh, E. L. Pemberton, Dr. J. W. McNeill, Chas. Haigh and Chas. E. Pearce, was appointed to investigate further, and ascertain the wishes of the people and prospects for succesfully carrying out the plans already inaugurated for the mill, and to report at an adjourned meeting, to be held in the Town Hall to-night at 8:30. All who are interested in this scheme to further the interests of Fayetteville, should lend their presence at the meeting to-night, and thus give all encouragement possible to the undertaking. Now is the time to move forward in this matter; and to Fayetteville the importance of more manufacturing cannot be over-estimated.

Marriage in High Life.

At the home of the bride's parents in Bennettsville, last Thursday, Mr. H. W. Carroll of that place, led to the hymeneal altar Miss Alexer McCall, the charming and accomplished daughter of D. D. McCall, Esq., President of the Marlboro Bank of Bennettsville, S. C., Dr. J. L. Carroll, of Asheville, officiating. The bride and groom were accompanied as far as Fayetteville on a northern tour, in a special car, by Messrs. D. D. McCall, Sr., and D. D. McCall, Jr., Hugh L. McCall, Dr. Carroll, and Misses Pearl McCall, Fannie McCall, Nellora McCall and Maude Sampson, of Bennettsville. Upon winning the hand and heart of one so fair we heartily congratulate Mr. Carroll, and wish for him and his bride all happiness.

"Snap Shots" at Homestead.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

About the coolest thing in this hot weather was the Press telegram of yesterday announcing in effect that whilst Carnegie, Frick & Co.'s hireling Janizaries were taking "snap shots" with their Winchesters on the citizens of Homestead, their provident employers had a supporting force in hiding on the inside of their fortress taking "snap shots" with their Kodaks on the unsuspecting leaders. That looks like taking undue advantage, and should be frowned down by every lover of fair play and legitimate warfare. At least it would look so, were it not for the transparent "bluff" on its face. It is a warning to the headmen: "We've got your 'pictures' and unless you let up on this ugly charge of *paid for* murder the grand jury will get you." To an outsider it wears a different impress of meaning, viz: a willingness to condone the mutual killing by those primarily responsible for it. Let not the Law be hoodwinked by any such accommodating spirit of compromise. The public insists upon a thorough investigation, and the fixing of the responsibility for this criminal occurrence. It demands that the question be settled at once and forever, whether corporate capital can arrogate a right by no sane individual claimed of aiding, abetting and instigating wholesale murder through the agency of hireling emisaries? Coincident thereto, have banded murderers a legalized existence? There can never occur a better presentation of this mooted point than that involved in the recent massacre. Gentlemen of Alleghany county, sixty-five millions of your countrymen insist upon a full, fair and explicit answer from you, though it import the felon's cell or the halter for some of your chiefest monied magnates, and the continuance or wiping out of an organized horde of cut throats, rivalling numerically, it is said, the unpensioned army of our common country.

W. J. G.

The Business Outlook.

R. G. Dun & Co's last week's weekly review of trade gave the following account of business: In all directions the business outlook is fairly encouraging. The crop report is much more favorable than was expected, the great labor controversies do not affect business unfavorably, but even help it for the present, and there are now small prospects of any legislation by Congress that is likely to disturb business in any department. Western receipts of wheat are large. Corn has dropped 3 7-8 during the week. Hog products are stronger. The cotton report shows condition only 2 per cent below last year, and on any estimate of acreage the yield, with the surplus still in sight, will more than meet all demands for the year. The price for the past week has not changed, though sales have been 618,000 bales. Business is strong at St. Louis. At Kanras City receipts of cattle and grain are good and trade is satisfactory. At Louisville trade is fairly satisfactory; but not much improved at Memphis; quiet at Montgomery; and at Atlanta good, considering the unfavorable weather, which has done some damage to crops. At Savannah trade holds on well and money is easy. At New Orleans business is reasonably quiet and better than last year, with some improvement in the demand for money. The closing of many steel mills has greatly increased the immediate demand for finished products, and prices are stronger. Money markets are abundantly supplied, though the treasury has taken in much more than it has paid out. The stock market has been inactive, with scarcely any change in prices for the week.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall;
One by one our dear ones die.
O, to keep them with us still
Loving hearts send up the cry.
Wife and mother, O how dear,
Fading like a mist away.
Father, let us keep them here.
Tearfully to God we pray.

Mary a wife and mother, who seems doomed to die because she suffers from diseases peculiar to women, which saps her life away like a vampire, and baffles the skill of the family physician, can be saved by employing the proper remedy. This remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the greatest boon ever conferred by man on weak suffering, despairing women. It is a specific for all phases of female weakness, no matter what their name.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	90
Hog Round,	9	HIDES—	
Sides,	8	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	10	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	6¼	Green,	2
Shoulders,	6¼	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	6½@8	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	@7	Western,	9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	22	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@40	(12d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	5@6
Rio,	20@00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet—new,	60
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	1.90
EGGS	11	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.75	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	5½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new,	60	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	125	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	95	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by the Fayetteville Cotton Exchange

Good Middling	7
Middling	6¾
Strict Low Middling	6¾
Low Middling	6¾

Turpentine, $180 to $2.50 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 24 cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 65c. to 70c.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 28.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 6¾ cents for Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 26½ cents per gallon.

TAR—Firm $1.40.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85c. per bbl. for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.

TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.65 for Virgin, $1.65 for Yellow Dip and 1.00 for Hard.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

What Shakespere Might Have Said.

To take or not to take: that is the question.
Whether 'tis better for a man to suffer
The pangs and torments of indigestion,
Or something take, and, in its taking, end them.

Shakespere didn't say that, but very likely he would have said something similar, if he were living in this 19th century, when so many suffer untold agonies from indigestion. Of course he would have gone on to say that a man must be a fool *not* to take the "something" which would put an end to the "pangs and torments" spoken of, if he could get it. Now it is a fact that weakened, impoverished blood brings on indigestion, which is the cause of dyspepsia, constipation—a poisoned condition of the whole system—and it is a fact, also, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will so purify the blood and enrich it that all the weakened organs are revitalized and strengthened. It is guaranteed to do this. If it doesn't your money will be returned to you.

Ages, Sages and Wages.

If you have a wife and a half a-dozen daughters, you can keep them all well by very simple means. Let them use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is good for women of all ages. You will not need to spend all your wages for it. Those ancient sages, the M. D.'s of a century since, did nothing but dose and bleed their patients. We do better to-day: We use Dr. Pierce's remedies. For womankind, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is simply indispensable. The young girl needs its strengthening help at that critical period when she is blossoming into womanhood. The matron and mother find in it invigoration and relief from the numerous ills which beset their existence. And ladies well advanced in years universally acknowledge the revivifying and restorative effects of this favorite and standard remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONEY LOANED!

ONLY 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.

—DO YOU EVER WANT MONEY?—

Read Every Word of This.

THE NEW YORK LIFE is an Insurance Company "of the people, by the people, for the people," and their contracts guarantee more privileges and greater benefits to policy-holders than the contracts of any other company in the world.

THEIR "NEW ACCUMULATION POLICY"

contains no conditions as to Residence, Travel, Occupation, Habits of Life, or Manner of Death.

Contains a provision that after the insured has made three (3) annual payments, his insurance for the full amount will be continued for a term of years *free of charge*—thereby making the Policy non-forfeiting. For example: A Policy holder aged 30, who has paid three annual premiums, will be entitled to insurance to the full amount of his policy for 5 years longer without any further payment of premium—thus receiving 8 YEARS INSURANCE FOR 3 ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

After the insured has carried his policy for 5 years, HE CAN OBTAIN A LOAN from the Company on his Policy—for example: A, who is 20 years of age, has a Policy of $10,000. After he has made 5 Annual Payments the Company will lend him $1,000 ON HIS POLICY for 15 years at 5 per cent. interest. And the longer the Policy runs before loan is applied for the larger the amount of the loan that he may obtain. *This makes a Policy excellent collateral security from its date.*

THIRTY DAYS GRACE allowed on payment of premiums—that is to say: If your premium falls due on June 30, and you fail to pay it and were to die before July 30, your policy would be paid in full; or if you should become sick durings the days of grace and tender your premium to the company they would receive it unconditionally, which is *a privilege no other company allows.* Other companies, in the first instance would not pay the insurance, and in the second instance would decline to receive your premium and would lapse your Policy.

The Policy is absolutely incontestible after one year, and practically so from the date of its insurance.

THE NEW YORK LIFE

is the only company in existence that shows an official Report from the Insurance Department of New York of its financial condition; and this official Report is that the Company is in possession of *bona fide* assets to the amount of over ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS and has a *surplus* over and above all liabilities of NEARLY SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

If you want insurance, why pay your money for a Policy in some other company which is filled full of "ifs" and "ands," when for the same amount of money you can obtain of the NEW YORK LIFE such a Policy as we have herein described!

For further particulars, or if you desire such a policy, apply to

H. L. McDUFFIE, Agent.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 21, 1892. tf

Democratic Township and County Conventions.

The Democratic Convention of Cumberland County is called to meet in Fayetteville on Thursday, August 11th, 1892, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the General Assembly, and for such other business as may properly come before it.

The Democrats of the several townships of Cumberland county are hereby notified to meet in their respective townships, at their usual places of meeting on Thursday, August 4th, 1892, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in said County Convention, and also to elect a Township Executive Committee, composed of five, to serve for the next two years.

The several Township Executive Committees are requested to give further notice of said meetings.

H. L. COOK, Chairman.
J. A. McPHERSON,
W. F. CAMPBELL,
W. B. DRAUGHON,
A. McBUIE,
Dem. Ex. Com. of Cumberland Co.
July 21, 1892—4tm

KING'S MOUNTAIN
HIGH SCHOOL,
KING'S MOUNTAIN, N. C.,
(FOR BOYS AND GIRLS)

is located in the most healthful, moral and charming locality in North Carolina. Church facilities ample; religious influences excellent; educational advantages equal to the best; board in first-class private families only $8.00, while in messes only $3.50 to $4 00; tuition down to suit the hard times.

Send for circular to
J. A. MONROE, A. M., Principal.
P. O. (for the present) Lumber Bridge N. C.
July 21, 1892. 1m

UNSOLICITED RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Lumber Bridge High School, held Saturday, May 14th, 1892, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted

WHEREAS: Prof J. A. Monroe has tendered his resignation as Principal of Lumber Bridge High School, for reasons satisfactory to himself and us,

Resolved, That, recognizing the fact that Prof. Monroe has served us faithfully, applying all his energies to promote the best interest of the School during a period of four years, guarding with jealous care the moral, mental and social development of his pupils, and exerting a wholesome influence throughout the entire community, we accept his resignation with profound regret.

2nd That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to him for his valuable services, and that we will ever hold in grateful remembrance his untiring zeal and perseverance in advancing the education of our youth, instilling into them all the principles of integrity that combine to equip them for stations of responsibility and usefulness in life.

3rd. That we regard Prof. Monroe a high-toned, christian gentleman, a ripe scholar and efficient educator and disciplinarian, and in every way worthy of the confidence of any institution that may be so fortunate as to secure his services.

DR. THOS. STAMPS.
CAPT. J. D. MALLOY,
A. L. SHAW,
Committee on Resolutions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON, N. C.
SESSION 1892-'93 BEGINS SEPTEMBER 8TH.
CLASSICAL,
MATHEMATICAL, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY,
BIBLICAL, COMMERCIAL.

Eight men in the Faculty. Courses for degrees elective in the higher classes.

ACCESSIBLE, INEXPENSIVE, MORAL,
Y. M. C. A. Hall and Gymnasium complete.
Send for a catalogue. Address
REV. J. B. SHEARER, D. D., LL. D.,
President.
June 21, 1892. 8w-pd

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM OF THE 51ST ANNUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN
SEPTEMBER 22ND.

For catalogue address
REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
July 21, 1892. 3m

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
COLLEGE OF
Agriculture & Mechanical ARTS.

will begin its fourth session September 2nd, 1892 County Superintendents of Education will examine applicants for admission.

Total cost $100 per year. Address
ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY,
President, Raleigh, N. C.
July 21, 1892. 1mpd

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of John Brown, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated on or before July 21, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement with me at Athens, P. O., N. C.

J. R. BROWN,
July 21, 1892 6tpd Adm'r of Jno. Brown.

For Sale Cheap.

One Horse and Buggy; one 2 horse Carriage, new and made to order; 2 sets Harness and 2 Jersey Cows—registered stock. Apply to
FRANK THORNTON.
July 14, 1892 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Salem Female Academy,
SALEM, N. C.
The Oldest Female College in the South.

The 91st Annual Session begins September 1st, 1892. Register for last year 327. Special features:—the Development of Health, Character and Intellect. Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in Music, Art, Languages, Elocution, Commercial and Industrial Studies.
JOHN H. CLEWELL, Principal.
July 14, 1892—4tpd

FAIR NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, July 12, 1892.

By direction of the County Commissioners notice is hereby given that the names of all persons in debted to the State and County for Poll Tax for 1890 and 1891, and which have been returned as *insolvent*, if not paid on or before August 15th, 1892, the said list will be published in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.
J. B. SMITH,
July 14, 1892—1m Sheriff.

Granville Institute,
OXFORD, N. C.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Ladies.
Proprietor—REV. F. W. HILLIARD.
Visitor—REV. W. W. WALKER.
PRINCIPALS:
Miss Margaret Burgwyn Hilliard, Woman's College, Baltimore.
Miss Katharine Hilliard, A. B., Woman's College, Baltimore
Instruction in English Branches, Latin French, German, Art, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Terms very moderate.
For catalogue with full particulars, apply until August 1st, to the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, Sparrow's Point, Baltimore County, Md.; after that date to the Misses Hilliard, Granville Institute, Oxford, N. C.
July 14, 1892. 2m

A Few Words to my Friends.

To my friends and the public generally I would respectfully announce that on or about September 1st proximo I shall open a branch house of my Merchant Tailoring business in

WILSON, N. C.,

dividing my time about equally between that place and Fayetteville. In my absence thoroughly competent and efficient men will have charge of the business of Cutting, Fitting, Cleaning, etc., with full power and authority to make prices take orders, etc.

My fall stock embracing all the

Latest Styles and Patterns for Suits, Pants, &c.,

will arrive in a few days, and I extend a cordial invitation to the people to call and examine and get my prices before placing their orders.

To a generous public I desire to extend thanks for the liberal patronage accorded me during my stay in Fayetteville, and thoroughly resolved upon giving satisfaction as to quality of goods and prices in the future, I solicit your patronage.

Respectfully, &c.,
W. A. CRAWFORD,
Merchant Tailor, Hotel LaFayette Building,
Fayetteville, N. C., and Wilson, N. C.
July 21, 1891—tf

Executor's Sale.

On Tuesday, August 9th, on the premises near Hope Mills, the Emmitt place, at 12 o'clock M., I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, one Brown Cotton Gin with all necessary attachments, in good working order; One Brooks Cotton Press complete; about thirty-five feet of 2¼ inch Shafting and two Pulleys; one pair of Mill Stones and some Grist Mill Fixtures. Terms cash.

PETER McQUEEN,
Ex'r of J. W. Emmitt.
July 21, 1892. 8w

TEACHERS WANTED!

Applications will be received until August 2nd, next, for seven Teachers for the Fayetteville Graded and Normal School.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Secretary Board Trustees.
June 21, 1892. 1t

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH LOT OF LEMONS.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
RECEIVED DAILY.
GAMBRIL'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR,
FINEST AND BEST, FOR SALE
AT $3.00 PER SACK.
FINE AND FANCY GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED AND
FOR SALE.
FREE DELIVERY EVERYWHERE in the CITY.
FRESH LOT of CAKES and CRACKERS
just arrived at
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.,
HAY STREET.
July 14, 1892. tf

New Crop Turnip Seeds,
ALL THE POPULAR VARIETIES,
—JUST RECEIVED BY—
H. R. HORNE.
July 7, 1892—1m

A SURPRISE!

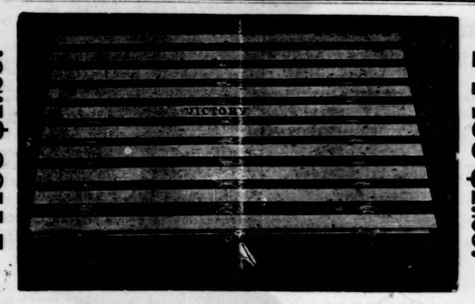
Mrs. Bruin's flank movement comes as a painful surprise to the bold kidnapper. The "bar" is in a position to defend her home and family, and the flirtation with that cub must stop instanter.

A pleasanter surprise awaits the housekeeper who has never tried "PERFECTION." Its delicious quality and low price has made it the general favorite, and justifies everybody in using it.

Sold and delivered free of extra charge anywhere in the city by

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 21, 1892.



Price $1.25. Price $1.25.

Grand Midsummer Bargains!

Clearance Sale of Cheap, Medium and Fine Furniture.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED.

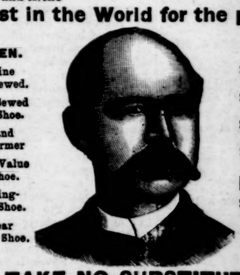
Goods delivered free of charge within 100 miles of Fayetteville, if you can be reached by Railroad or Steamboat. The above Springs to fit any sized bed—regular price $1.75, reduced to $1.25, and all other goods in proportion. Country produce taken in exchange for Furniture. Bring me shucks, wheat, oat, rye or rice straw and moss.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,
MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,
3d DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
July 7, 1892—tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.		For LADIES.	
$5.00	Genuine Hand-Sewed.	$3.00	Hand-Sewed.
$4.00	Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.	$2.50	Best Dongola.
$3.50	Police and Farmer	$2.00	Calf and Dongola.
$2.50	Extra Value Calf Shoe.	$1.75	FOR MISSES.
$2.25	Workingman's Shoe.	For BOYS & YOUTHS.	
$2.00	Goodwear Shoe.	$2 & $1.75	SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 7, 1892—tf

Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.
Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.
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Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.

At a Bargain---New and Fresh.
July 7, 1892—tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
—AT—
WALTER WATSON'S
Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS,
SWEEP STOCKS,

"THE ATLANTIC."

Sedberry's Branch Pharmacy,

HAY STREET.

For the accommodation of our friends in that section we have established the above store. It will be in charge of competent

"REGISTERED PHARMACISTS."

The same rules will be observed as in our lower store:

Accuracy, Politeness and Promptness.

We have a well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.; A NICE LINE OF FINE CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., AND REFRESHING SODA WATER, MILK SHAKES, COCO COLO, MALTO, MOXIE, ACID PHOSPHATE, &c. &c. &c.

Respectfully,

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.

June 2, 1892—tf

Lawrence's Countersunk

TOOTH BRUSHES.

EVERY BRUSH WARRANTED.

If bristles come out a new one is given.

Every brush is made double, cemented and invariably gives satisfaction.

—A LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED.—

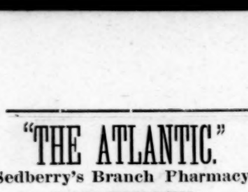
A. J. COOK & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

Northwest Corner Market Square,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 23, 1892—1m.



A Classical and Commercial School

OF HIGH GRADE.

Elegant Buildings and thorough Equipments. Large patronage from all the Southern States. Beautiful and healthful situation in view of the mountains. Over 300 Students last year. Terms Reasonable.

Summer School (Business College Course) opens June 29.

Fall Term begins August 16.

For Illustrated Catalogue, address,

J. A. & M. H. HOLT, Prins.,

OAK RIDGE, N. C.

July 7, 1892. 6t

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership of W. D. Jones & Co., composed of W. D. Jones, J. R. Hall and J. J. Hall has been dissolved by mutual agreement. The business will be continued by J. R. Hall.

W. D. JONES & CO.

July 7, 1892—3w

CONVERT MONEY INTO BRAINS.

Wilborn's School, Walnut Cove Stokes County N. C., is the place to do this. Tuition $1.00 to $2.00; Board $7.00 to $9.00; Five Languages, Telegraph, Music, Business Course. The place for eastern boys and girls to find homes for health and cheap school. We have had ten years' experience. We will give you good discipline and thorough instruction. Ninety pupils last term.

JOHN W. WILBORN, A. B.,
Principal, Walnut Cove, N. C.

June 2 '. 1892—2m

For Rent,

The House on Rowan street, recently occupied by N. A. Sinclair, Esq. Possession given 1st July. Apply to

G. H. HALL or
D. H. RAY.

June 16, 1892—tf

Sale of Valuable Land by Commissioners.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at May Term, 1892, in a cause therein pending, in which M. W. McLean, Adm'r of C. E. Keith, is plaintiff, and A. P Dickson, Adm'r of D. A. McDiarmid and others are defendants, the undersigned will, as Commissioners appointed by the Court, expose to sale, at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate in Cumberland County, viz: Twe hundred acres, more or less, beginning at or near the Turnpike Road near the ford of a small branch, and running S. 20 E. 45 chains, then S. 50 W. 7 chains to Toney's Creek, then down the creek to the County line, then East as it is 58 chains to Patterson's line, then with it 25 chains to the corner, then N. as another line, 26 chains to Ed. Shaw's line, then with it N. 85 W. 18 chains, then N. 30 W. 2 chains to the Turnpike Road, then with said road to the beginning, excepting 74 acres in said boundaries owned by Mrs. M. J. McLean. Said land will be sold subject to the right of Mrs. Mary E. McDiarmid to dower therein, unless said dower shall have been previously allotted to her.

Place of sale: On the premises.

Time of sale: Wednesday, August 10th, 189', at 12 o'clock M.

Terms: One-half cash and note with approved security for balance, payable December 1st, 1892, title retained until last payment. For further particulars address Dr. A. P. Dickson, Vollers, N. C.

A. P. DICKSON,
Mrs. MARY E. McDIARMID,
N. W. McLEAN,
Commissioners.

H. McD. Robinson, Fayetteville,
Douglass & Shaw, Carthage,
Attorneys.

July 7, 1892—ts

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery.

JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 16, 1892.

For thirty days we will sell the balance of stock of budding plants consisting of Coleus, Alternantheras, Centaurias, Verbenas, &c., at 5 cents each. We have about 500 Egg plants in 2½ inch pots at 35 cts. per dozen. Designs and Cut Flowers always on hand.

June 16, 1892—tf

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 7, 1892—tf

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. Annie Shaw, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

How to Reach the People.

Wilmington Star.]

Yesterday we made some remaks on the the necessity of organization, but there is another subject connected with this which next to organization is of the utmost importance, that is how to reach the people in their homes and at their firesides with the argument which we have to present and the reasons why they should vote for the party of principle, of retrench ment and reform, the defender of popular liberty, the people's party in fact as its name implies—the Democratic party.

In nearly every campaign there is a great deal of money expended, uselessly expended, squandered, in misdirected efforts when that money, or much less, judiciously expended would do incalculable good. Brass bands as campaign adjuncts, fireworks, rockets, booming guns, parades, torch-light processions, barbecues, etc., may be useful in their way in drawing crowds, and getting up enthusiasm, but they make no votes, convince no doubting man, convert no unbeliever. The hungry Republican will go to your appetizingly prepared barbecue, eat himself full of your free dinner, listen to your music, look at your fireworks and all that sort of thing and then toddle up to the polls on election day and plump in a ballot to kill yours. All these do well enough as entertaining or amusing features of a campaign, but they should be subordinate to other methods of more importance.

So are political meetings, joint discussions, etc., good enough in their way, but there are very few changes of opinion effected at joint discussions. Partisans go to these joint discussions to hear *their* side discussed and upheld, not to hear both sides and judge between them. They come away quite as much partisan as they went and as mad as wet hens if their champion happens to be laid out in the forensic encounter. Generally at these discussions partisan feeling is aroused which bars out the serious or thoughful consideration of points presented. But public discussions answer a purpose; they keep up popular interst in the election whether they make any converts or not.

There are in North Carolina, as there are in other States, a certain class of people who form their own opinions from what they learn of the issues presented, by reading and by conversation with others, and when there is much conflict in what they read or in the views of those with whom they converse, they are slow in forming their opinions. There are some of these voters in every community. They are of the doubtful element, and in the aggregate their vote amounts to considerable, enough sometimes to decide the result in a warmly-contested election.

The question is how to reach these people at their own firesides. Executive committees sometimes spend a good deal of money in printing and sending out speeches and elaborate documents broadcast over the country, which are opened, perhaps hastily read, and then thrown away and forgotten. One person, perhaps, in ten who receives them pay any serious attention to them. They are suspiciously regarded by people of opposite politics as campaign literature, with only one side of the story told.

One of the most effective agencies to reach the people seems to have been the least recognized by campaign managers. This is the county, the home paper, which, if properly conducted and reasonably well and judiciously edited, can be made productive of better results than all the special campaign literature in the shape of circulars, speeches, and other elaborate documents sent out at considerable expense, by the central committees. Let the central committee, if it can and will, supply the county editors of the party papers with such matter as it may consider valuable and suggestive, and which may not be conveniently within their reach; then let the county committees secure the names of the doubtful voters in their county, and send each one for the campaign the county paper. Going to him thus regularly every week, he will read it, and remember much of what he reads, and will form opinions perhaps unconsciously. Several hundred copies of these papers sent direct from the office, would not cost more than a few brass band performances and a big parade, which make a noise and a spectacle for a day, and then become only a barren memory.

If there is money to be spent, as there always will be in all campaigns, this would be a much more judicious an effective way to spend it than the ways most in vogue, in addition to which it would encourage and help men who do an immense amount of party work year in and year out, for which they are very poorly requited.

The Nominee of the Prohibitionists.

Washington Post.

General Bidwell, the Prohibition party's candidate for President, is an old California pioneer. He is an ex-Congressman and a wealthy land-owner in his own State. He was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1819, and when ten years old his parents settled in Erie. They removed from there to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he attended the Knoxville Academy. After teaching school in Ohio and Missouri, he crossed the plains to the Golden Gate in 1841. In the Mexican war he rose from the rank of second lieutenant to that of major, and during the civil war was a brigadier of the California militia. The Republicans in his district sent him to Congress in 1864. He ran for Governor of California on the Republican ticket in 1875 and was defeated. In 1890 he was the Prohibition candidate for the same office with the same result. General Bidwell was at one time a large wine-grower, but on becoming a convert to Prohibition he gave up the business at a great sacrifice, spilt his wine upon the ground, and turned his attention chiefly to fruit-raising. He now owns 37,000 acres in upper Sacramento Valley, which are said to yield him an annual income of $100,000.

The Laughing Jackass.

This bird is the biggest of the kingfishers and as it lives almost entirely on Australian lizzards, with a dash of water thrown in now and again by way of variety, it naturally needs even a bigger and wider bill than any other of its fish-eating or locust-catching relations. When it opens its formidable beak to utter its fiendish laugh—the loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind—it looks as if it were all mouth; a most uncouth wild beast, capable of swallowing at a gulp, without the faintest effort, its own bulk in lizard flesh. Its weird and discordant merriment keeps the forest lively from morning to night; and at intervals through the day it pours forth its full heart in profuse strains of unpremeditated inanity.

Mount Etna now has eighteen openings, nine of which are active. Lava is flowing in the direction of Nicolosi at the rate of fifty yards an hour. It has already passed the lava deposits formed by the violent eruption of 1886. The flow of lava towards Pedara is less rapid. Subterranean rumbling, and loud and startling explosions continue. Alarm among the inhabitants of the various villages in the vicinity of Mount Etna is increasing, and the people fear that phenomena of a more dangerous character than that which has already occurred, are yetto be experienced.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN G. SHAW,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Practices in the various Courts of the State Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

Feb'y 14, 1889.

DR. J. H. DANIEL,

OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.

All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered

Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay:

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.:

Dear Sir:—The core on my face, which was pronounced Epetheial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.

Respectfully,

A. M McKay, M. D.

March 12, 1891—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

Offers his profes sional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

S. H. MacRAE,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

Feb'y 11, 1892—tf

Mount Airy White Sulphur Spring

A DELIGHTFUL

HEALTH AND SUMMER RESORT.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that the Hotel at this Famous Resort has just been well furnished with a nice selection of new furniture and an entirely new outfit throughout, and will be opened June 15th.

The water at this Spring is claimed by competent judges to be superior to any of the kind in the State, and equal to the Greenbriar White Sulphur of Virginia; and for beauty of scenery and pleasantness of location, is hardly surpassed by any other resort.

It is situated at the base of the Blue Ridge mountain, and that beautiful mountain stream, the Ararat river flows through the grounds near the Spring, affording such delightful sports as boating, bathing, etc.

A few hours ride carries you to the wonderful cave, the "Devil's Den," the far famed "Pinnacles of Dan," and other elevated points on the summit of the Blue Ridge, from which you behold scenes of indescribable loveliness and grandeur. Near by, and convenient of access, is the Pilot Mountain, capped with that lofty and wonderful freak of nature, "The Pinnacle."

Board first-class in every particular. Rates, $30.00 per month or $10.00 per week; children under 12 years of age and servants, half price. These rates also apply to families and parties. Laundry and Livery Stable convenient to the Spring.

Guests will be conveyed directly from the trains to the Spring over a new and beautiful road. Parties in South Carolina can reach Mount Airy via the C., S. & N. Railroad, which connects with the C. F. & Y. V. Road at Bennettsville, S. C. Close connection made at Greensboro, N. C., with the R. & D., and at Walnut Cove with the N. & W. Road.

The trains arrive at Mount Airy at 4:45 in the afternoon, affording sufficient time to reach the Spring before night. Ample mail, express and telegraph facilities. Address

JORDAN & BROWN,
Mount Airy, N. C.

June 9, 1892—tf

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

FOREIGN SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the spring and summer season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prizes I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 up wards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

SEWING MACHINES

AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

April 7, 1892—tf

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes: "Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the pries was $40."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.

March 3, 1892. 1y

Important to Ladies.

Sir:—I made use of your Philotoken with my last child, in order to proeure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.

I am yours respectfully,

Mrs. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure Risley's Philotoken for $1 a bottle.

CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist, 62 Cortlandt St., New York.

March 3, 1892. 1y

H. H. H.

We are offering some of the best bargains ever offered before in

STOVES.

We have about 25 COOKING STOVES, which we wish to dispose of to make room for a car-load order. We will sell them at extremely low prices.

H. H. H.

We are prepared to furnish first-class SASH, DOORS and BLINDS at very low prices.

H. H. H.

LIME, LATHS, NAILS,

and other building materials at prices to suit the times—"Rock Bottom."

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

June 23, 1892—tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

Fayetteville Marble

—AND—

Granite Works,

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,

—AND—

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones,

Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1891—tf

CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

PAWNEE.....Saturday, July 16
CROATAN.....Saturday, —

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, —
PAWNEE.....Saturday, July 23

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

PAWNEE.....Tuesday, July 19

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

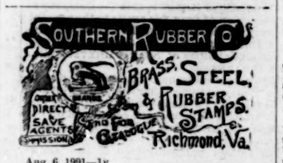
FIRE INSURANCE.

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

The Ætna Fire.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659 139, and her surplus $5,702,919. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*

B. R. HUSKE, Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 24, 1892—tf



Aug 6, 1991—1y

Walter Watson's Grocery Store,

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,

FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES.

TOBACCO, SNUFF,

CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

W. W. COLE, Manager.

March 10, 1892.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

NEWTON H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

P. O. Box 58, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Has especial advantages for buying and selling town and country property. Write him for particulars if you want to buy or sell REAL ESTATE.

He is also a

COAL DEALER,

and carries a FULL STOCK AT ALL TIMES of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, and is *never undersold.*

July 30, 1891—tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MacRAE.

Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect June 26th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.	MAIN LINE.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.
11 10 p. m.	Arrive	Wilmington	Leave 5 00 a. m.
7 55 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive 8 02 "
7 30 "	Arrive	Fayetteville	Leave 8 27 "
6 10 "	Leave	Sanford	Leave 9 48 "
4 18 "	Leave	Climax	Leave 11 44 "
3 50 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive 12 15 p. m.
3 45 "	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave 12 25 "
2 58 "	Leave	Stokesdale	Leave 1 22 "
2 30 "	Le've N & W Jt.-	Walnut C.	Ar've 1 55 "
1 52 "	Ar've N & W Jt.-	Walnut C.	Le've 2 33 "
1 22 "	Leave	Rural Hall	Leave 3 02 "
12 00 noon.	Leave	Mt. Airy	Arrive 4 25 "

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3.	BENNETTSVILLE DIV.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 4.
10 20 p. m.	Arrive	Bennettsville	Leave 5 40 a. m
9 25 "	"	Maxton	" 6 36 "
8 57 "	"	Red Springs	" 7 02 "
8 13 "	"	Hope Mills	" 7 43 "
7 56 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive 8 02 "

SOUTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 15.	Factory and Madison Branches		NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.
7 20 p. m.	Arrive	Ramseur	Leave 7 15 a. m.
5 40 "	Leave	Climax	Leave 9 10 "
4 45 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive 10 00 "
4 25 "	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave 10 25 "
3 10 "	Leave	Stokesdale	" 12 15 p. m.
2 00 "	Leave	Madison	Arrive 1 05 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated May 31, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	12 58 P. M.	*6 00 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	
Leave Wilson	*2 20 "	
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	5 21 "	
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	
Leave Warsaw	4 13 "	
Leave Magnolia	4 37 "	
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 1. Daily.	No. 78. Daily.
Leave Wilmington	1 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw		11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M.	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville		*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma		11 15 "
Arrive Wilson		12 10 P. M.
Leave Wilson	3 3 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro		12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M.	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning leave Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C. via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Farmouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M 9:58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:33 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 5:15 P M, arrives Nashville 5:55 P M, Spring Hope 6:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:1. A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 7 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. "Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS

(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

March 17, 1892.

CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Farming Land for Sale.

The domestic affairs of my family rendering obligatory our removal to Texas, I desire to sell the farm upon which I reside, located 12 miles above Fayetteville on the east side of Cape Fear River, running back to the near vicinity of the Wilson Short-Cut R. R., and distant about 3 miles from Wade Station. The property contains 256 acres, with about a four horse crop under cultivation. This is a convenient farm, in excellent condition, with good dwelling and out-buildings. For terms, &c., call on or address

NEILL McDOUGALD,
Wade, Cumberland Co., N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1892—6mpd.

R. L. TRULOVE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—DEALER IN—

all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco. "Harry Bassett" Pure Old Rye Whiskey, Pure N. C. Corn Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy a specialty.

☞ Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

April 21, 1892—3mpd

DR. BOYKIN'S

WORM-KILLER

"The Best Selling Vermifuge in the Market."

THE MOST RELIABLE WORM DESTROYER IN USE.

Recipe furnished to any regular physician when requested.

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes "that a negro girl ten years old near him took three doses of the Worm Killer and passed 366 worms."

Dated Ridgeway, S. C., May 26, 1884.

R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of LaGrange, N. C., says: "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer brought over 100 worms from one child in this neighborhood; and it gives universal satisfaction." He sells more of it than all other worm medicines.

LaGrange, N. C., July, 1887.

Mr. J. P. Joyner:—I gave my child one dose of Boykin's Worm Killer, purchased of you. It brought 366 worms. I consider it the best worm medicine made.

Respectfully, J. W. THOMAS.

Any M. D. can prescribe it and many do.

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.

June 23, 1892—Sw

THE OCEANIC!

CAROLINA :: BEACH!!

GREATLY IMPOVED.

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

TABLE AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

FINEST BEACH ON THE COAST.

FOR INFORMATION AND RATES

APPLY TO

PHIL WRIGHT,

MANAGER.

April 21, 1892—tf

GO TO

J. A. BURNS & CO.'S

Cheap - Cash - Store,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

—FOR—

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Caps, Trunks, Valises, Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

Ready-made Clothing to suit all classes of the trade; stylish and close fitting. Prices to suit your pocket-book.

Meals served at all hours and in any style at our Restaurant on Gillespie street, with first class bar in connection.

May 26—3m

ICE! ICE! ICE!

—THE—

FAYETTEVILLE ICE FACTORY

is now ready to deliver

PURE - ICE,

made from the water of the Fountain Head Spring.

No better Ice made in the world. Will deliver in quantities to suit customers.

FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

May 19, 1892. tf.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer D. Murchison,
Capt. W. A. Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK,
Fayetteville, N. C.

T. D. LOVE,
Wilmington, N. C.

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address apl 7-tf

Orders solicited from abroad WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

CHAS. GLOVER,

AUCTIONEER

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

'FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"

WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF

General Jackson.

"STRENGTH, DURABILITY

—AND—

HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE

OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

☞ ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WANTED!

1,000 Cash Customers for Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., for the year 1892.

SANFORD SASH and BLIND COMPANY,

SANFORD, N. C.,

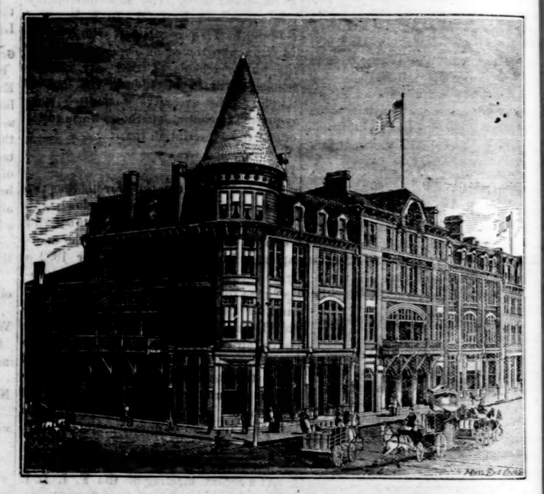
MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, PAINTS, &c.

☞ We have just put in a New Engine and Boiler and an Improved Dry Kiln, and are prepared to fill orders on short notice. We are nearer the finest Pine Timber and Leading Lumber Manufacturers than any other firm of the kind in the State. We ship direct from our doors by the Seaboard Air Line and Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railways, our shops being near the crossing just between the two roads. We are well equipped with the latest improved machinery. We employ skilled labor and guarantee satisfaction. Correspondence solicited. All orders by mail secure prompt attention.

SANFORD SASH AND BLIND COMPANY,
SANFORD, N. C.

J. W. SCOTT, Sr., President. J. B. MAKEPEACE, Sec. and Treas.

January 21, 1892—tf



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE,

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

T. A. BARKER, - MANAGER

The Manager of the Fashionable Campollo Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND